

A Hand-Book
of
Modern Irish

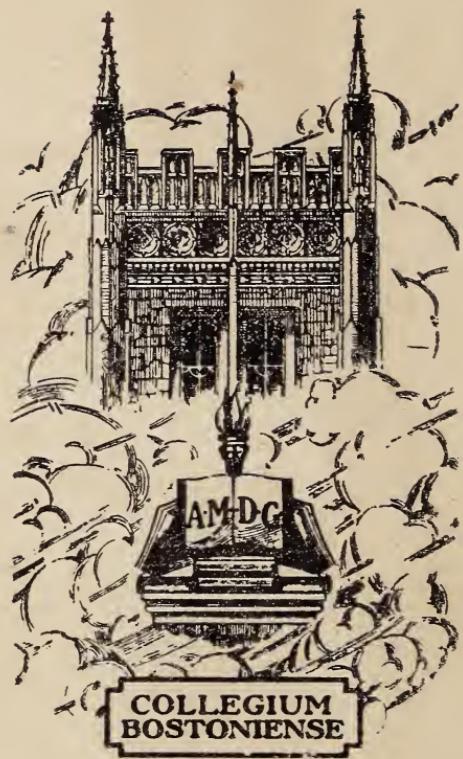
Part II.

by

John P. Henry, B.A., M.D.



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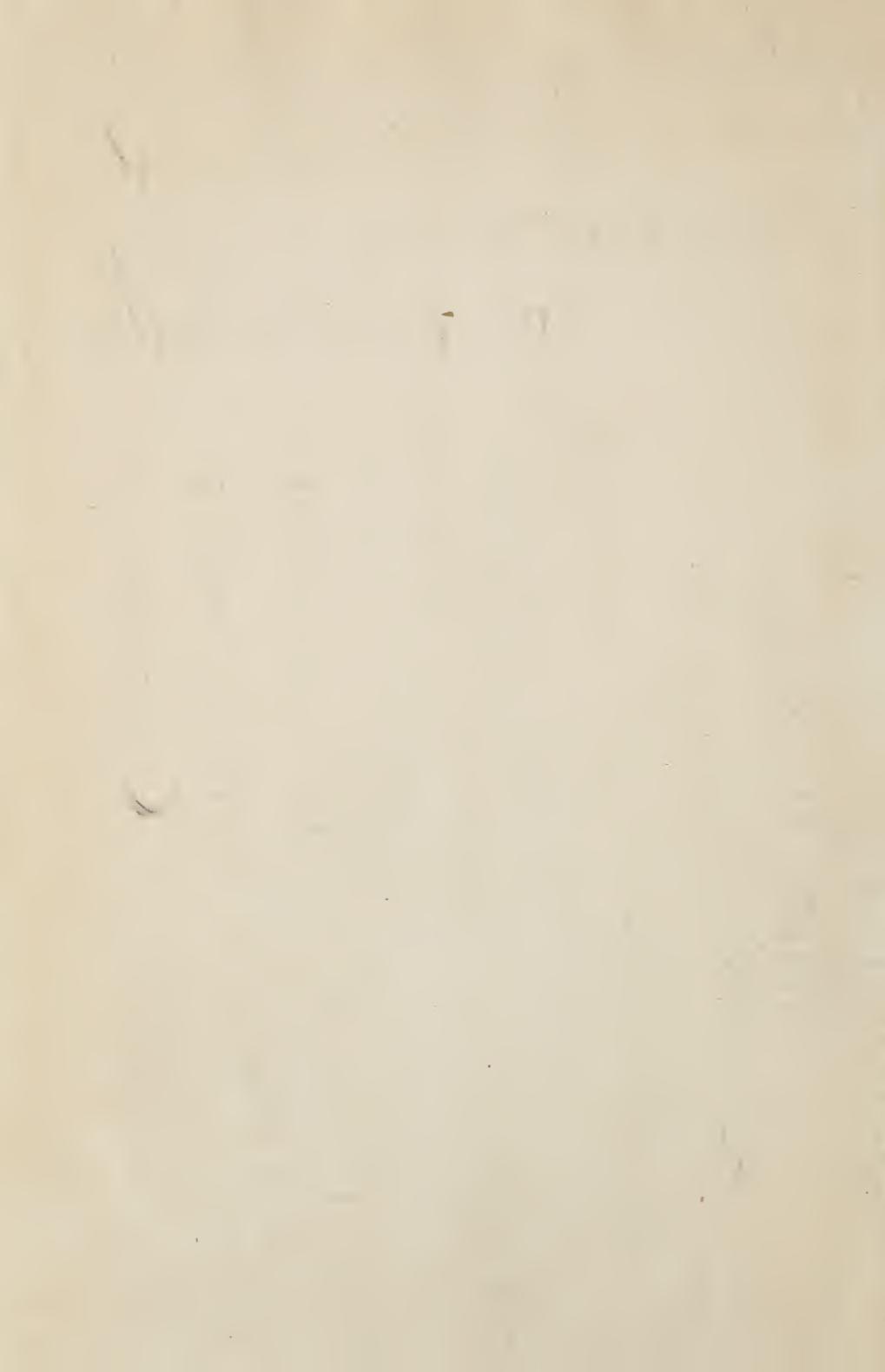
Cupreasap nyl'pan & peap bi soall,
Tuzabap cluar coo'n jeap bi zodap,
Zlacafo an cfor coo & eppm saof,
Zuspm, Zlacafo zo caom mo leabap.

do Craofin doforn.

Pátopap Ua Capase,
583 Spato Meádoym,
Lowell, Mass. 1907.

Sam hr coleacit a leair coo Yfomas,
Páspate Ua Capase.
Corm hr eol a ngeol coo ngladles,
Lowell, Mass. 1907.
Corm hr coual a meara coo Yfomas,
Ó'r coam hr cónn a zlóth coo caophas.

Cótpay.



A HAND-BOOK OF MODERN IRISH.

(PART II.)

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE USE OF
STUDENTS IN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS
AND GAELIC LEAGUE CLASSES,

BY

SEASÁN P. MAC ÉNRÍ, T.L.

(JOHN P. HENRY, B.A., M.D., B.C.H.)

M. H. GILL, & SON, LIMITED,
Upper O'Connell Street,
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P R E F A C E.

THE kindly reception accorded to Part I. of the Hand-Book of Modern Irish has encouraged me to continue the work. In this part, having a larger choice of words and grammatical forms, I have been able to make the lessons more connected and more of a conversational character than was possible in Part I. In doing this I have kept closely to the living speech of the people, introducing gradually those words and expressions which would be useful to the student in his intercourse with Irish speakers.

As in the case of Part I. I am specially indebted to *An t-Oileáin Óigeach* and to *Micéal Óigeachnácaí* for carefully reading all the lessons and criticising them from the points of view of the real native speakers of Munster and Connacht respectively. Their advice has been simply invaluable. I have also to thank *Micéal* and *Tomáir Ó Mánáile* for reading a few of the earlier lessons and for much valuable information which I received from them. I am also grateful to *Eoin Mac Néill*, *Seoirse Ó Laoráid*, *Eoghan Ó Neachtain*, "Conán Maol," *Seán Ó Catháin*, *Seán Ó Enrí*, and some anonymous friends, especially one signing himself C. C. E. for friendly criticisms or useful information on various points of usage; and to our genial *Uachtarán Prioinsíar Ó Fathais*, for a selection from his large collection of Irish proverbs.

I have found it impossible to finish the grammar in Part II. so therefore shall be compelled to continue the work into a third part.

seán p. mac enrí.

41 WELBECK ST., LONDON, W.,
AUGUST, 1904.



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CONTENTS OF LESSONS.

LESSON.	PAGE.
XXVIII.—Second declension of adjectives. Prepositional pronouns formed from <i>oe</i>	1
XXIX.—Past tense of <i>ir</i> . Conditional of <i>ir</i> . English subordinate clauses rendered in Irish by a noun or pronoun followed by the verbal noun	3
XXX.—Past tense of <i>cá</i> . Absolute and dependent forms. English dependent sentences beginning with such words as <i>when</i> , <i>as</i> , <i>considering</i> , &c. Prepositional pronouns formed from <i>i</i> , <i>in</i> or <i>ann</i>	6
XXXI.—Particles combined with <i>io</i> before past tense and conditional <i>ba</i> or <i>bao</i> . Translation of <i>phr.</i> "of us," &c. Translation of <i>one</i> when standing for a noun	8
XXXII.— <i>ir</i> in sentences conveying idea of past or future time. Third declension of adjectives. Particles and adjectives prefixed to adjective; and nouns	12
XXXIII.—Fourth declension of adjectives. Comparison of adjectives	15
XXXIV.—Past tense of regular verbs. Particles combined with <i>io</i> . Prepositional pronouns formed from <i>noim</i>	19

XXXV.—Past tense of irregular verbs, αθαίη, ταθαίη.	22
Irregular comparison of adjectives, θεαγ, μόρι, ἀρτο. Prepositional pronouns formed from αρ	22
XXXVI.—Past tense of irregular verbs, κλιν or κλοιρ, ταη. Irregular comparison of adjectives, ματή, οιλ, βημέάξ, τε. Prepositional pronouns formed from ςυν	24
XXXVII.—Past tense of irregular verbs, φεις, τέιξ. Irregular comparison of adjectives φασι, ζεαληή, μινις. Prepositional pronouns formed from ζαη or ταη	26
XXXVIII.—Past tense of irregular verbs, φάξ, θέαν. Irregular comparison of adjectives, τιμημ, φυμαρ or υμιαρ, ιονημιν, ζηάνουα. Preposi- tional pronouns formed from τηέ, τηι or έηι	29
XXXIX.—Past tense of irregular verbs, βειη, ηιξ. Ir- regular comparison of ζαη, φοζηη, τηέαν, ιομόα. Prepositional pronouns formed from ιοιη, ειοιη or εαθαη	31
XL.—Defective verbs. Translation of English pre- sent participle representing a <i>state</i> or <i>condi- tion</i> . Adjective intensified by repetition ..	34
XLI.—Further tense of verb <i>to be</i> . The verbal nouns after phrases— <i>about to</i> , <i>on the point of</i> , <i>intend- ing to</i>	37
XLII.—Future tense of regular verbs. Prepositional pronouns formed from ιημ.	39
XLIII.—Future tense of syncopated verbs. Translation of English present perfect, pluperfect and future perfect tenses	42

XLIV.—Imperative mood of the verb <i>to be</i> . Translation of English phrases—“when I was coming, &c.” “as I was going, &c.,” “having come, &c.	45
XLV.—Imperative mood of regular verbs and of irregular verbs, ταῇ, ταθαῖῃ and αθαῖῃ ..	48
XLVI.—Imperfect tense of verb <i>to be</i> . Translation of present participle passive when denoting a <i>continued</i> or <i>habitual state</i> . Translation of <i>must</i> by <i>καὶ τ</i>	51
XLVII.—Imperfect tense of regular verbs	53
XLVIII.—Conditional of the verb <i>to be</i> . Use of <i>má</i> and νά	56
XLIX.—Use of <i>má</i> and νά (continued). Use of <i>má</i> η mbéaō	58
L.—Conditional of regular verbs	60
LI.—Future and conditional of irregular verbs, νέαν, εἰνι or εἰρ, φει. Verbal noun in such sentences as—“What are you saying?”	63
LII.—Future and conditional of irregular verbs, ταῇ, τέις, αθαῖῃ, τ	65
LIII.—Future and conditional of irregular verbs, <i>beɪῃ</i> , ταθαῖῃ, ɔəb, fáš	67

A HAND-BOOK OF MODERN IRISH.

PART II.

LESSON XXVIII.

128. THE SECOND DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The second declension consists of adjectives which end with a *slender* consonant (*see § 2 and 3*). But those which end with a *plain* form a separate declension (*see Lesson XXXII*).

Adjectives of the second declension undergo no change in the *singular* number except in the *genitive feminine*, which is formed by adding e.

All the cases of the *plural* (*except the genitive*) are also formed by adding e.

The *genitive plural* is the same as the nominative *singular*.

	Singular.		Plural. Masc. and Fem.
	Masc.	Fem.	
Nom.			
Acc.	bínn.	bínn.	bínne.
Dat.			
Voc.	bínn.	binne.	bínn.
Gen.	bínn.	bínn.	bínn.

129. There are a few adjectives of this declension which are regular in parts of Connacht but which become contracted, or *syncopated*, in other parts of Ireland in those cases where e is added. E.g.—áluinn, aoiúinn, tilip, milip, which, when syncopated in the *genitive feminine singular*, and in the *nominative accu-*

sative, dative and vocative plural become respectively **áilne** (*proncl. áille*, see § 14), **aoisíne**, **tilre** and **milre**. In parts of Connacht they become, in the above cases, **áluinne**, **aoisínne**, **tilre** and **milre**.

130. There are a few other adjectives which are also regular in parts of Connacht, but irregular in other parts of Ireland. *Eg.*—**cóir**, just, upright, right; **deacsair**, difficult; and **rocair**, tranquil, easy; which become respectively **cóiré** or **córa**; **deacsaire** or **deacsra**; **rocaire** or **rocsra**, in the cases mentioned in the last paragraph.

131. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF **de**, of, off.

Diom , of, or off, me.	Dinn , of, or off, us. .
Diot , of, or off, thee.	Dib , of, or off, you or ye.
De , of, or off, him or it.	Dioib or dioibh , of, or off,
Di , of, or off, her or it.	them (<i>see Appendix I.</i>).

Emphatic form.—**Diom-řa**, **diot-řa**, **de-řean**, **di-ři**, **dinne**, **dib-ře**, **dioib-řan**.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

'Sé (or **Dia**) do bheatha, a 'dhuine cóir. Ára, a **Seasán**, a éarla, an tura atá ann? Tápi iptimeas. Tá nímead mórí oírm én (a) feiceáil (or **d'feircint**) annro ariú. Táim buitheas diot, a mhcíil. Bain diot do cóna (or éarbhás). Deargais aníos éun na teinead agus leis do rgsit. A Caitlin, a ghláibh, bhráigis diot amach (*see idioms*) an doras. Maire, a mhcíil, nac caillte an aimsirí i! Ir caillte go cinnite. Bionn ré ag clarsairt (or ag clasaírt) báirtíse gáé uile lá. Maire, teaptuitgeann bhráoinín báirtíse ó'n talamh ó am go ham. Bionn an iomarcá **d'aimsirí** típm i Saranaib agus **ran** Oileán Úr. Tíortha típmé ir ead iad roin. Ir é buac na dtíortha roin an báirtteas **d'fágáil** (*see idioms*) acht bionn an iomarcá 'di i nÉirinn. An

Óireicir Seagán Séamuir * go minic? Cím. Táidé
tá d'á déanam aige fá látaí? Tá ré ag dul éin
an aonais intiu le reappac na lápac báine do dhíol. Tá
airgead uaitó. Tá raoi rac mine mine agus mala pláin
do cheannac. Ír mian leir a bhágáil ari cairde má
tig leir. An bhfuil pé bocht? Ní bocht go dti é (see
idioms). Tá feilm maité talman (or talaim, M. & U.) aige
aict bain an clúar anuas díom (see *idioms*) má tá a
leitéal de leárite le fágáil ran típ. Ní mór dom
dul a baile achoir. Má eis clann mac Phéadair
Ouib riarsaigh díob (or díobhá) an bhfuil an móin
bainte aca. Ní baileac atá fóir. Tá a lán oibre
ari a bhfeilm móir le déanam aca go fóill. Ná
bhfuil ri d'á déanam aca? Tá, aict ír deacair díob
(or díobhá) a déanam fá látaí. Tá tinneap ari
clainn Phéadair Óig. Ír mian leó (or leobhá) an
obair do éirí ari cairde. Beannacht leat, a mícil.
So roipbisíodh Dia duit, a Seagán.

Fear na mná tilre (or tilire), maite, ciúine,
áilne (or áluinne). Neart na lápac láidípe. Fír
láidípe. Searráin na óirear láidíp.

LESSON XXIX.

132. PAST TENSE OF IR.

The *past tense* of *ir* is *ba* (*bao* or *buo*). All three
forms are pronounced alike. It is often preceded by
do, especially in relative clauses, *i.e.*, those which
commence with the relative pronouns, *who*, *which* or
that.

Ba mé (it) was I.

Ba tú, (it) was thou.

Ba rinn, (it) was we.

Ba ríob, (it) was you or ye.

* In Ireland the Christian name of a parent or grandparent, or both, is often added to that of a person to distinguish him from others bearing the same names, *e.g.*, Seagán Séamuir, James's John; Séamuir pádraic doibh, James (son of) Patrick (son of) Hugh

ba é, } ba iao, }
 b'é, } (it) was he or it. b'iao, } (it) was they.
 ba hé, } ba hiao, }

Obs.—ba é, ba i and ba iao are pronounced in C.—ba óé, ba óí and ba óiaο, as if the ó of ba ó were prefixed to the pronouns.

I33. RULE FOR ASPIRATION.

RULE 9. Ba (bað or buð) causes aspiration of the initial letter of the following noun or adjective, unless it begins with t.

Ba òrpeasg an lá é, it was a fine day.

Ba mait liom, I liked.

Ba mian liom, I desired.

B'fíu liom é, I thought it worth while.

Ba bean mait i, she was a good woman.

Bean mait do b'eao i, she was a good woman.

Ba toil liom, I was willing.

In N. C. the rule is to aspirate only words beginning with b, f, m, and p, and then only in the case of adjectives. f is only aspirated in the words b'fearfi, b'faua, b'férioi and b'fíu.

Nouns beginning with b and m are aspirated in Central C., but not in N. C. Several other consonants are aspirated by ba in S. Connemara.

E.g.—ba òrpeasg an lá é; ba báð é (or i); ba vona an rseal é; ba fearfi é.

I34. CONDITIONAL OF IF.

Bað (ba or buð) is also the *conditional* of if, and is equal to "would be." For the sake of clearness, it is well, in writing, to reserve the spelling ba for the past tense, and bað for the conditional.

Bað mait liom a òéanam. I would like to do it.

Bað mian liom a ficeal. I would desire to see it.

Bað mói an leas é. It would be a great advantage.

Bað cearf duit an coince do òaint. You ought (it would be right for you) to reap the oats.

135. English subordinate clauses are often rendered in Irish by merely a *noun* or *pronoun* followed by the verbal noun. The latter is sometimes omitted.

Bað mói an t-easr é do It would be a great ad-
beit déanta. vantage if it were done
(lit., it to be done).

Bað mait liom átar do I would like you to be
beit opt. glad.

Nac peairt òuit gán iad- Is it not better for you
ran dobeit ann? that those should not
be in it? (lit., without
those to be in it).

"Ír truaig gán peata an It is a pity that I have
máorí agam." not the steward's pet
(old song).

"Ír truaig gán mire i It is a pity that I am
Sasanach," not in England (old
song).

EXERCISE XXIX.

A Seagáin, cé an t-ainnm atá ar an bhean uド le
hair na fuinneoidise? Ni fhlil aon aitne agam air.
Ó féidiribh gurab é an bprotaipe é. Ni hé. Fiabhus
de cé hé féin. Ír mian liom cainnt a bhaint ar. Gáib
i leit, a duine cónir. Bað mait liom aitne do cùp
opt. Cao ír ainnm òuit (see *idioms*)? Mícheál Ó
Muireadha ír ainnm dom. Cao ar tú (cé'ib ar tú, C.
or ca hair tú, U., see *idioms*)? Ar Coimcraig ír eadó mé.
Cuir an duine uapal ro i n-aitne dom, má'r é do
toil é. Ír é seo Conn Ó Ógáin. Ír docha go bfuil
aitne agat ar 'liam Ó Ceallaigh.* Ír clop dom go

* In the spoken usage of several parts of Ireland the initial con-
sonant of a surname is aspirated after *ar*; and in the case of a sur-
name beginning with a vowel, as—Ó hairt, the *h* is removed.
E.g.—An bfuil aitne agat ar 'liam Ó Ceallaigh agus ar Seagán
Ó aitn.

Úfuit an duine bocht caillte. Ír tuisceas liom é rín.
 Ba mór an ríseal é bár an fír rín. Bað maití liom
 é beit i n-a bheatáidh pór. Feair cneaptera macánta do
 b'eadh é. Ba maití fá n-a éuit aifigidh é (see *idioms*).
 Cé an dealac atá leat (see *idioms*), a duine? Ní
 fuil agam acht ag iarráidh na déirce, farráoiri. An
 mbionn do ráit bíodh agat? Maire, ír aor éisgin é.
 Deargus anall éin an bdíord, a duine bhoict, agur it
 rtiallós aráin agur gneim feolda. Ír dóca go úfuit
 ocras opt. Tá, maire. Ní féidir liom pheinni maití
 d'fáisail acht go hanndaiti. It gneim eile. Ní mór
 óuit é (see *idioms*). Ní beag dom an méidh reo
 (see § 61, Pt. I.) Tá fonn oípmh dul fá déin an
 crasairt óig. Feair fial atá ann agur bheir ré go
 leor déirce do na daonimh bocta. Náct úfuit tinnear
 aip? Tá bheacáig aige anoir. Cneidim go úfuit ré ag
 dul go Coircais inoíú. Ní mór óuit an bóthar do éirí
 óiot má'r mian leat dul fá n-a déin. Táim ag im-
 teacth aip an bpointe boirfe.

LESSON XXX.

136. THE PAST TENSE OF TÁ.

Óior (or óróear), I was.

Óiomair (or óróeamaí),
we were.

Óir (or óróir), thou wast.

Óiothair (or óróeathair),
you, or ye, were.

Ói ré or ri, he, she, or it
was.

Óisear (or óróeasair),
they were.

Obs. In Connacht and Ulster ói muir is sometimes spoken instead of óiomair, but not by good speakers.

Ói is often preceded by do (or a), especially in relative sentences (cf., § 132).

137. We have already seen (§ 37) that TÁ is not used after any particles except má, if. The other particles are followed by fuil.

In the same way, *má* is the only particle which takes *tí*. The other particles—*an*, *ní*, *nac*, *ná*, *so*, *cá*, *cá*, and *mára*—are followed by another form, *naib*, the dependent form of the past tense of the verb “to be.”

DEPENDENT FORM OF THE PAST TENSE OF *TÁ*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>Ní</i> <i>naibar</i> , I was not. | <i>Ní</i> <i>naibaman</i> , we were not. |
| <i>Ní</i> <i>naibair</i> , thou wast not. | <i>Ní</i> <i>naibatár</i> , you or ye were not. |
| <i>Ní</i> <i>naib</i> <i>ré</i> or <i>ri</i> , he, she, or it was not. | <i>Ní</i> <i>naibadán</i> , they were not. |

(See App. 20, Pt. I.)

Similarly we have—*An* *naibar*, was I? *nac* (or *ná*) *naibar*, was I not? *nac* (or *ná*) *naibar*, that I was not; *so* *naibar*, that I was; *cá* *naibar*, where was I? *cá* *naibar*, I was not (U); *mára* (*muna*) *naibar*, if I was not, unless I was.

138. *Dependent sentences* beginning with such words as *when*, *as*, *considering*, etc., are often idiomatically rendered in Irish by *agur*, *the subject of the dependent sentence, and the verbal noun*. The verb *to be* is often omitted from such phrases (cf. § 135).

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Bíodar ag dul ríor an t-árráid, agur iad ag cainnt.</i> | They were going down the street (and they were) talking. |
| <i>Bí aitne agam air agur mé 'mo (or im') pháirtve.</i> | I knew him when I was a child. |
| <i>Bí i ceapt duit a dul amach, agur an aimhríp fliuc atá ann.</i> | You ought not to go out considering the wet weather which is in it. |
| <i>Cé an fát ná naibair i gCóircais iné agur an feir ar riubhal ann?</i> | Why were you not in Cork yesterday, as the <i>feis</i> was going on? |

139. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *i*, *in* or *ann*.

1onnam, in me.	1onnainn, in us.
1onnat, in thee.	1onnaib, in you or ye.
Ann, in him or it.	1onnta, in them (see App. 2)
1nnti, in her or it.	

EXERCISE XXX.

Cé leir an feilm úd ag bun an énuic? Ba te cean-nairde riopa anúisaird i acht ní leir anoir i. Ír leir an mbrotaipe i. Cé an fáit ná raibh i Luimneac inté agur an feir mór ari riubal ann? Bí aitmeala opm fánaé raibh ann. Bí at mór ari mo éoir agur ní raibh i n-ann riubal. An bpuil bipeac agat anoir? Tá. Cá nfuil faic na gcuiseoí opm indiu. Tá áctar mór opm faoi pín. Baod tromaigh liom tú beirt tinn. Táim buitheac bhot. An raibh aitne agat ari illícheál Ó Ceallaig rí ari Séagán Ó hAiltí? (See note page 5.) Bí tosgana baite ne agam opta agur mé 'mo (or im') gáruí fad ó. Da dona (dona, C.) na hÉireannais iad. An raibh Gaedhilg aca? Bí, a máirge, agur toga na Gaedhilge, acht ba beasg an beann do bí aca uiptí. Seóiníní do b'eatí iad. An ag dul a baile atáin, a Tomáip? Ní headó. Ír ag dul éun na páipce i gcoinne an treapaisiúinn atáim. Ír cónaí óuit do cóta (or éarós) do éuni opt agur an aimsirí fuaí atá ann. Ír fionn óuit. Ba millteac an lá do bí ann inté. Bí ré ag cup feaca agur ag cup fneacá go millteac. An raibh fuaéct opairb? Bí, a máirge. Biomair ppréacá leir an bpuacáit agur pinn ag teacáit a baile ó Luimneac. Ír tromaigh san mire i gcaitáip Luimníse. Ír aoibhinn an áit é. B'fíu Óaoibh panamaint ann go ceann bliaóna. Bífeapha liom-ra go mór fada (see idioms) cup pum i gCopea's

LESSON XXXI.

DEPENDENT FORMS OF *ba* (*baod* or *buit*).

140. When the particles *an*, *ní*, *go*, *naé*, *ná*, and *mara* (muna) are used with *ba* (*baod* or *buit*) they are

often combined with another particle *ño*, which is an old form of *to*.

They then become *ař*, *nioř*, *gur*, *nāř* or *nacar*, and *marař* (*munar*).

The interrogative pronoun *cé* is also, when referring to past time, combined with *ño*, and then becomes *cē'ř*. *Má* and *da*, if, do not combine with *ño*.

141. RULE FOR ASPIRATION.

RULE 10. Any particles or pronouns which are combined with *ño*, as—*ař*, *nioř*, *gur*, *nāř* or *nacar*, *marař* (*munar*), *cář* (= *cá* + *ño*), *cář* (= *cá* + *ño*) and *cē'ř*, cause *aspiration* of the initial of the following verb, e.g., *ař* *ba*; *nioř* *ba*, &c.; *nioř* *cuirpeř*, I did not put.

142. When *ař* *ba*, *nioř* *ba*, &c., are followed by a word beginning with a vowel or *f*, the *a* (or *ađ*) of *ba* (*bađ* or *bađ*) is omitted, and the *b'* is usually joined to the particle. Sometimes it is joined to the following word.

<i>Ař b'fearrpleat an riotor?</i>	Did you prefer this thing?
<i>Niořb' iad rín na fíř.</i>	Those were not the men.
<i>Bađořis liom gurb'ě Ařt é.</i>	I thought that it was Art.
<i>Bađořis leirnářb'ě Conn é.</i>	He thought that it was not Conn.

When followed by a word beginning with a *consonant* *ba* is usually *omitted*, but the aspiration caused by it still remains.

<i>Ařmianleatřanamaint?</i>	Did you desire to remain?
<i>Nioř mairt liom imteac̄t.</i>	I did not like to depart.
<i>Silim nāř mórlip̄ dom é.</i>	I think that he did not grudge it to me.
<i>Ni mearpaim gur báv é.</i>	I do not think that it is a boat.

(b)

Ceapair *gur* bád é.
 Ceapair *go* mba bád i.* } I thought that it was a boat.
 (C. See § 133.)

The student will observe that *ceapaim* *gur* bád é means—I think that it *is* a boat, *ab*, which does *not* aspirate, being understood after *gur*. (See § 48.)

Ceapair *gur* bád é, means—I thought that it *was* a boat. In this sentence *ba* is understood after *gur*, and causes *aspiration*. It is also understood after *an*, *nior*, and *nár* in the first three examples.

In Connacht usage the particles *an* and *go* are often used before *ba* in the past tense. They cause *eclipsis*; e.g., *Sílím go mba máit leir fanaet*, I think that he liked to remain.

143. When *bád* represents the *conditional* the simple particles *an*, *go*, &c., are sometimes used with it, but in the usage of the present day it is more common to find the particles combined with *no*—*an*, *gur*, *nior*, *nár* or *náeap*, &c. (See § 140.)

- The old literary usage was to use *an*, *go*, &c.
- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>An</i> <i>máit leat do</i> <i>úfomad</i> | Would you like to sell your
colt? |
| <i>Táim ag ceapad</i> <i>gur</i> <i>mian leir a</i> <i>ðéanam</i> . | I am thinking that he would
desire to do it. |
| <i>U'férdir nár mói</i> <i>do im-</i> <i>teacat</i> . | Perhaps that he would
have to depart. |

144. The expressions “of us,” “of you (pl.), “of them,” when following words, such as, “which,” “full,” “plenty,” &c., are rendered in Irish by *agáinn*, *agairb*, and *aca*, (*lit.* at us, &c.)

In the singular number the prepositional pronouns of *de*, are used.

* *bád* takes a *fem. pron.* in C. but a *masc.* one in other places.

Cé agaínn iñ feairí leat?	Which of us do you prefer?
Cé aca do b'feairí leat?	Which of them did (or would) you prefer?
Tá an cupán lán de.	The cup is full of it.
Bí neart aca ann.	There were plenty of them in it.

145. Where in English we use the word "one," to prevent the necessity of repeating the noun, it is rendered in Irish by ceann, a head, in the case of animals and inanimate objects, and by duine in the case of persons. "One of them" is translated by ceann aca, or duine aca.

EXERCISE XXXI.

Ari mait leat mo éuit bñomac a feiceál indiú, a mñicil? Bað mait liom. Cé an dat atá oíche? Tá ceann aca glas, agur an ceann eile donn. Seo iad iad anoir. Cé aca do b'feairí leat? Ceapaim gur b'feairí liom an ceann glas. Cé méid atá aip? Céad punt. Tá an méid rín aip bealacl aip fad. Ni tol liom a tábairt aip. Déan rudo oípm (see *idioms*) anoir, a mñicil, agur ceannuig é. Teaptuigéann an t-aipgead uaim. Ni féadaim é do céannacl indiú, a Ólafmuir. Ni fuil mo dóctain aipgíod agam. Ni fuláip dom an marhsað do éup aip cártoe go dtí lá eile. Tá go mait. (See *idioms*.) Iñ cuma liom. Tis liom an bñomac a coinneal go dtí lá an aonuig. An raib clann macSeagáin Úain aip an marhsað indé? Bíodar. Aib'i Máipe Úriðoe do bí i n-einfeacht leos (or leóib-ta)? Ba i. Caillín áluinn atá inniti. Tá ghuas aip dat an óir uirtí. An raib aitne agat aip a haictair? Bí, a mairge, agur aitne mait. Náip móir an feair é? Ba móir, go denim. Agur iñ clop dom gur mait an duine é ropta. Cad do b'aím dó? Aoð do b'aím dó. Aib'é; rín do bí i n-a piobaire le linn a óige? Ceapaim gurb'é. Bí mo duine bocht i gcleiteamhnaí.

(or *i gcléit*) a dhéirceann aiprath do bhréirean. **Ba** **dear** (C) -
uaird ceolt a shabail. (*See idioms.*) An i n-a spéaraíodh
atá a mac anoir? Ní heas. Bí ré i n-a feilméara (or
feirméara) acht tá a chuid aiprisid caitte amuða aige.
Bí ré leirgeamail, agus tá a phliocht aip. Tá ré aip
fán anoir. B' éigin dó a chuid talaim (or talman) do
thiol leir an mbrotaipe aip beagán aiprisid. Óearman
dat na ríos muad ag an duine docht, acht ag cup an
lae indiú éan an lae i mbáraic (i mbáruis, M.). (*See
idioms.*) Ír truaig liom é. B' fearr dó aipe a tábait
d'a feilm. Ír fíor duit. Ír leir dó féin anoir an duil
amuða do bí aip.

LESSON XXXII.

146. When, in a sentence conveying the idea of *past or future time*, portion of the sentence is brought to the front for emphasis, that portion is frequently put in the *present tense*. It then merely states a *general truth*, and suits for all times.

Ír mire atá ann.	It is <i>I</i> (who) am in it.
An turá do bí ann?	Is it <i>you</i> (who) was in it?
Ní capall a bí ann.	It is not a <i>horse</i> (which) was in it.
Ír Láidir do bí Aoð nuair do bí ré ós.	Hugh was <i>strong</i> when he was young.

But it would not be correct to use such a construction as:—Ír Láidir an garún Aoð nuair do bí ré ós. It is *true* that he was strong, but it does not follow that he is strong now. We must therefore say:—

Ba **Láidir** **an** **garún** **Aoð** **nuair** **do** **bí** **ré** **ós.**

147. The past tense forms are often used when the word following is one of the third person pronouns, *i*, *é*, or *isao*.

Δηθ' é Seagán do b'í ann?	Was it John who was in it?
Níorib' iad Maire agus	It was not Mary and
Caitlin do b'í ann.	Catherine who were in it.

Cheirdim Guib' iad.

I believe that it was (they).

148. THE THIRD DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The third declension consists of adjectives ending in -amail. In the singular number all the cases are the same except the *genitive*, which ends in -amla.

In the plural number all the cases end in -amla, except the *genitive*, which is the same as the nominative singular.

The masculine and feminine forms are the same.

	Singular	Plural.
	Masc. and Fem.	Masc. and Fem.
Nom.		
Acc.	leirgeamail,	leirgeamla.
Dat.		
Voc.		
Gen.	leirgeamla,	leirgeamail.

149. RULE FOR ASPIRATION.

RULE II. Certain *particles* and *adjectives*, which are *prefixed* to adjectives and nouns, cause aspiration of the initial letters. Among the particles are:—an (ana-, M.), very, great; an, negative prefix like *un-* in English; níS, very; nó, too; ráP, exceedingly; mi or tí, evil or bad, dis- &c.; e.g., an-tóR, very big; an-þróR, great pride; níS-máit, very good; nó-beas, too small; ráP-máit, exceedingly good; tí-meas, disrespect.

150. The adjectives óroc, bad, and œas, good, are *always prefixed* to the noun, and cause *aspiration*. They must *never* be used in any other position.

Seán, old, is always prefixed to its noun, except when used as a predicate. Other adjectives such as, árth, tom, mórh, rioph, &c., are sometimes prefixed to the noun, and then cause aspiration. E.g., ḍoróch-þeas, a bad man; ðeað-ðuine, a good person; árth-þúnaire, a chief (high) secretary; tom-ðláth, a bare board; mórh-meas, great esteem; an t-rean-þean, the old woman; rioph-beagán, very (truly) little.

EXCEPTIONS.—When a word begins with r it is often *eclipsed* by prefixes ending with n; e.g., an-trálað, very dirty; lán-trártá, fully satisfied.

Words beginning with ð or t are *not* aspirated by prefixes ending with n; e.g., an-te, very hot; an-ðear, very pretty.

But the Munster form, ana-, does aspirate in those cases; e.g., ana-þálað, ana-te, ana-ðear.

EXERCISE XXXII.

Tá Caoimhín ag teacáit aníor ó'n abdáinn. Cár fáidteann é? Tímcheall leit-áile. Ðeað-þeas atá ann. Seo é ipteacá é. Caidé an doidis atá oírt (see *idioms*), a Caoimhín? Tá mé ari mo rogha-doidis (see *idioms*), go raibh mait agat. Tá an-áctar oírm tú o'feircint annro. An tú do bhi ari an marrað i mbaille móh na ghaillimhe in dé? 1f mé. Mairé, náct an-tráor do bhi na muca! 1f ro-þaor do bhiodar, a mhe ó. Ba rámhar an muc do bhi le thíol agat-ra. Ba rámhar, a mairge, acht ní rámbar lán-trártá leir an luac ari éoij ari bit. Goirdé bheir oírt do éuid muc (see *idioms*) do thíol agur iad éom raoij agur táid fá láctair? B'éigín dom é. 1f amhlaidh do bhi an t-airgead ag teartáil uaim. Apla, náct bfuil do fáit agat, a ðuine? Ná oeap é, a mhe ó. Seab, anoir! Ðeaman lá ariam náct raibh an éainnt agat. Ni fuil caoi mait oírm ari éor ari bit. 1f an-bocht atáim. Mairé, ní fheadaim a

épeirdeamhaint agus feilm maité agat. 'Sé mo báramail ná c' bfuilip as innphint ceó de'n fírinne dom. Fágaim le huðaict (see *idioms*) ná c' bpeas ná áitðbéal acht lom-écláp na fírinne atá ann. Ír eagal liom gup daoine teirgeambla atá in do clainn mac agus ingean. Tá mo clann mac an-fallra ar fad. Óroic-fír atá ionnta. Tá na carlini go páp-maité. Ír amhlaidh do bior as ceapadh gup maité an phud é mo cuiro talman (or talamh) a thabait dòibh-pan (dòibh-aran) agus d'á bpeapaib. Ára, ná déan a leitéal do phud amadoanae ar épaiseann do cluaire (see *idioms*). Ar mian leat beit ar fán i ndeireadh do faoisail? Marp, tá epaiseann ar do cuiro cainnte (see *idioms*), a m'icil. Ní fuit (a) bior agam pá talamh na hEipeann (see *idioms*) ead do b'fearr dom a déanam.

LESSON XXXIII.

151. THE FOURTH DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

The fourth declension consists of adjectives which end in vowels, *e.g.*—fada, buithe, &c.

They undergo *no change* in the different cases and numbers.

Exceptions.—Tebecomes teóin the genitive singular feminine and in the plural of both genders. The plural of beó is beóða.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

152. We have in Irish three degrees of comparison, the *positive*, the *comparative* and the *superlative*.

The *positive* is the simple form of the adjective where there is no question of superiority or inferiority, as—tá an bláth ro bán, this flower is white; tá bláth dearg ar an gcealaib, there is a red flower on the branch.

In the *comparative* degree we compare one thing with another and say that the one is, or is not, better, worse, bigger, smaller, &c., than the other.

In the *superlative* degree we say one thing is better, worse, bigger, smaller, &c., than *any other*; *i.e.*, that it is the best, worst, biggest, &c.

Except in the case of a few irregular adjectives the comparative and superlative forms are the same as those of the *genitive singular feminine*. They are always preceded by some tense of the verb *is*.

153. If occurring in an *is* sentence the comparative immediately follows *is* at the beginning of the sentence. If it occurs in a *tá* sentence the comparative follows the noun to which it refers and is itself preceded by the word *níor* which is compounded of the words *ní* and *is*.

<i>Is</i> <i>teinse</i> an bláit <i>ro</i> ioná an bláit <i>soin</i> ,	This flower is redder than that flower.
<i>Tá</i> an cat <i>níor</i> <i>cas</i> <i>ioná</i> an capall,	The cat is whiter than the horse.
<i>Tá</i> an cnoc <i>níor</i> <i>as</i> <i>isde</i> <i>ioná</i> an teac,	The hill is higher than the house.
<i>Tá</i> Colum <i>níor</i> <i>leirgeamh-</i> <i>la</i> <i>ioná</i> Caoimhín,	Colum is more lazy than Kevin.
<i>Ní</i> <i>full</i> <i>feap</i> <i>níor</i> <i>leir-</i> <i>geamhla</i> <i>ran</i> <i>tip</i> ,	There is not a lazier man (a man who is lazier) in the country.
<i>Ní</i> <i>full</i> <i>feap</i> <i>is</i> <i>leirgeamh-</i> <i>la</i> <i>ran</i> <i>tip</i> ,	

In the latter sentence the phrase *is leirgeamhla* is of a *relative nature* meaning—(who) is lazier.

Obs.—*níor* is often pronounced *níora* in M. and then causes *eclipsis* of *r* but *aspiration* of other letters, *e.g.*—*níora* *bfeap*, better; *níora* *mó*, bigger; *níora* *meara*, worse.

154. If the comparison refers to *past time*, if in the mind of the speaker the whole matter is *completely past* and he wishes to *exclude the idea of present time* then **ní ba** should be used instead of **níor**. **Ní ba** causes aspiration of the following consonant.

If the idea of present time be not wholly excluded and if the comparison stated may still be existent, then we may use **níor**.

Ba óeirge an bláit **go** **ní** ioná an bláit **roin**, This flower was redder than that flower.

Ba báine an geapán **ní** **ba** **báine** **an láip**, The horse was whiter than the mare.

Ní **raibh** **geapán** **ní** **ba** **báine** (or **ba** **báine**) **ra** **tír**, There was not a whiter horse in the country.

Ir **dóis** liom **go** **raibh**
Seagán **níor** **áirde** ioná
Tomárf,

Ir **dóis** liom **go** **raibh**
Seagán **ní** **b'áirde** ioná
Tomárf,

Ir **dóis** liom **gúrb' áirde** (or
gomb' áirde, C.) Seagán
ioná Tomárf,

Úa **dóis** liom **go** **raibh**
Seagán **ní** **b'áirde** ioná
Tomárf,

I think that John was taller than Thomas.

I thought that John was taller than Thomas.

In the fourth sentence present time is not quite excluded from the mind of the speaker.

155. In modern Irish **ir** and **níor** are generally used in the future also. The old future form **bur** is now obsolete. **Ba** and **ní ba** are used in the conditional (see § 154).

156. Sentences containing a *superlative* are always of a *relative nature* (see Obs. § 49), e.g.—

- | | |
|--|---|
| Sé Caoimhín an fear ír
láige rán ait, | Kevin is the weakest man
in the place, <i>lit.</i> —the
man who is weaker
(than all others). |
| Ní hé an fear ír láidirle
é, | He is not the strongest
man, <i>lit.</i> —he is not the
man who is stronger
(than all others). |
| Ba é Caoimhín an fear
ba láige, | Kevin was the weakest
man, <i>lit.</i> —the man who
was weaker (than all
others). |
| Níor b' é an fear ba
láidirle é, | He was not the strongest
man, <i>lit.</i> —the man who
was stronger (than all
others). |
| Ba é Dermot an fear
do b'áirde, | Dermot was the tallest
man, <i>lit.</i> —the man who
was taller (than all
others). |

EXERCISE XXXIII.

Cé hé do b'í ag fuaimeoidis an tigé úd? 'Sé mo chuaipim gúrab é dearbhrláchtai an Éarbuis é. Cé n'íb ar é? (see *idioms*) If ar Úaire Áctha Cliat é (or do). If áirde é ioná an tÉarbog. If áirde, aict ba díulgé an fear an tÉarbog ioná é nuair do b'í ré óg. Ní naib bean ba òeire (òeire, C.) le feiceáil rán tig 'ná a òeirbhisiúr, bean an tligeadóir. Óra, náic mór an truaig i do bheit caitte! If mór, go deimhn. Fágann le huidhreach nárb' féidirí bean ní b'fénle (or do b'fénle) o'fágáil i n-áit ar b'it. Raibair i dtig (óteac, C.) an mairgírtír fgoile inde? Bior, aict go deimhn

b'fearr liom gan beit ratalaitir. B'fada liom (see § 53) beit i n-a chuidseachtain. If beas na ciaibh re ag leimnís ar a corp (see *idioms*) le teann feirge. Caidé an fáit? If amhlaidh do b'í ré ar dears-buile fá nád i gso (see *idioms*) bfuil an ragart ag curt d'ialac air an Gaeilge a múnad ran rgoil fearta. Maire, na c' é an t-rioc-Éireannach é? Bain bárr na cluaire Óiom (see *idioms*) má tá Éireannach níor dona le fágáil ran tír. If iongnaidh liom na c'mhíreann an ragart é. Tá iongnaidh oípm-ra fortas. Ar círaiceann do cluaire ná habair leir go raibh ag impreacth an rgeál reo óuit. Óeaman baoiséal oípm, a mic ó. So dtí le goirmid fém ní raibh an Gaeilge d'á múnad i rgoiltacáidh an pháirte i n-aon chon. Maire, ba b'ócht an rgeál é. Na c' b'neáis an fear é Earrbog Cill Ála! If deas-Éireannach é. Tá re ag curt d'ialac ariamáis-írtipíb rgoile an teanga d'foghlaim agur i do múnad do na páiríodh. Dia go deo leir.

LESSON XXXIV.

PAST TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS.

157. The *third person singular of the past tense* is formed by prefixing *do* and *aspirating* the first consonant of the *stem*, *i.e.*—the *second person singular imperative*, *e.g.*—*cuir*, put; *do cuir* ré, he put; *fás*, leave; *o'fás* ré, he left; *it*, eat; *o'it* ré, he ate. *Do* is often omitted, but the aspiration caused by it remains.

The inflexions used in the synthetic form are:—

-ar, -ear

-amair, -eamair

-air, -ir

-abair, -eabair

-atair, -eatair (cf. § 137)

The former inflexions are used when the stem is *broad*, and the latter when *slender* (see § 2 and 3, and § 136, Obs.)

OBS.—In M. the *í* is made slender in the first and second person plural. In C. it is sometimes slender in the second person plural.

158. Þórf, marry (First conjugation).

Do þórfar.	Do þórfamær.
Do þórfair.	Do þórfabær.
Do þórf ré.	Do þórfadær.

159. Cuir, put, send (First conjugation.)

Do cùirfearf.	Do cùirfeamær.
Do cùirfir.	Do cùirfeabær.
Do cùir ré.	Do cùirfeadær.

160. Beannuis, bless (Second conjugation.)

Do beannuiscearf.	Do beannuisceamær.
Do beannuiscir.	Do beannuisceabær.
Do beannuis ré.	Do beannuisceadær.

161. Fórgail, open (Second conjugation.)

O'fórgailarf.	O'fórgailamær.
O'fórgailair.	O'fórgailabær.
O'fórgail ré.	O'fórgailadær.

The student will observe that fórgail is *syncopated* or contracted (see § 58.).

In C. o'fórgail would be prond. o'fórgailiscearf. All second conjugation verbs, such as imír, lathair, etc., are thus conjugated all through in C., except in the second person singular imperative and frequently in the third person singular of the past tense, e.g.—imír, play; imírisim, I play; o'imírsearf, I played; o'imír ré or o'imíris ré, he played; lathair, speak; lathairisim, I speak.

162. The various particles, except má, if, used with the *dependent* form of the past tense of *regular* verbs, combine with þo (cf. § 140), forming ar, níor, gúr, nári or naclar, marar (munar), cár and cár. They all cause *aspiration* of the initial of the verb.

These forms are not used with ratió and some other *irregular* verbs, which take an, ní, go, etc.

163. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *poim*, before.

Romam, before me.	Romainn, before us.
Romat, before thee.	Romaiō, before you or ye.
Rome (or <i>poim</i> , M.), before him or it.	Rómpa, before them.
Rompi, before her or it.	(See App. 3.)

EXERCISE XXXIV.

Céad mile fáilte *poim*, a Cáscaíl. Maire, goiréid
 D'éirigis túuit? An bacaí atáir? 'Seadh, go deimhin.
 D'éirigis tímpeipt mór óom inté. Ír amhlaidh do bì me
 réin agur Ruaíóirí Ó Úigíain ag dul go Cáscaíl na
 Maist. Bítear deitneap mór oírainn. Bítear aip agaínn
 (see idioms) beit i n-am aip an maigheas. Ír dóbád gur
 buail a lán daoinne liub (see idioms) aip an mbóthar.
 Do buail. Do cùirseadair roinnán oírainn acht níor
 fanaíonn ag caimint leos (or leobhá). D'fágann
 i n-áip nídlaithe iad agur do ghluaíreannan i nídlaithe áip
 scinn *poimainn*. Táir éir rín do cùirseannan an bóthar
 óinn comh meap ír (=agur) do bì i n-áip geograíodh
 (see idioms). An é an bóthar mór do ghabháil? Ní
 hé, acht an capán tréarnna an tréleibh. Bítear oírainn a
 dul (or dul) ag ríláradóireacáit táir balla an-áit
 i n-aice na haibhne (haibhann or haibhne) ag bun an cnuic
 Slair id. Bítear cloch mór aip mullaí an balla. Bítear
 pleamáin agur do chuitear d'aon plimp amhlaidh i nídlaithe
 mo cinn. Do rílear go raibh mo énaípe déanta ann
 roin peascáir ariamh (see idioms). Bítear aip
 muinntír an tighe fáilte *poimé*. D'farráidh rí aip feair
 an tighe agur aip a clainn mac fóirítein oírm. Do
 tóigheadair agur do cùirseadair aip an teabhaird mé. Bítear
 pian mór (mór, M.) in mo ghlúin. Aip éinír ríud aip
 biút uirtí? Níor cùirseap dada uirtí acht uirge fuair.
 Bítear aip marún inoimé agur do ríubláir a

Baile. Baó ó ceart duit fíor do chur ar an dochtúir le caoi do chur ar do glúin. Ní fuil aon éall agam fíor do chur air. Táim maicte go leor anoir.

LESSON XXXV.

PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

164. Aibhír, say.

Absolute and Dependent Forms.

Tuþrair or Tuþairt (M.)	Tuþramair.
Tuþrair.	Tuþraðar.
Tuþairt ré.	Tuþratðar.

OBS.—The form *ausbairt* is often used, especially in relative sentences. It is a condensation of an old form—*a-n-u-thairt*. The *n* of *ausbairt* is therefore the *n* of *tu* (= *vo*) (Cf. § 93).

Tu *náro* *ré* is said in some parts of Ireland.

165. Tábhair, give

Absolute and Dependent Forms.

Tuȝar.	Tuȝamair.
Tuȝair.	Tuȝabair.
Tuȝ ré.	Tuȝatðar.

166. We have already seen (see § 137) that *náis*, the dependent form of the past tense of the verb *to be*, is preceded by the same particles—*an*, *go*, *ní*, &c., as are used with the present tense. We have also seen (see § 140) that when preceding *ba*, or the *past* tense of a *regular* verb, these particles are combined with an old word, *jo*, forming the combinations—*ar*, *gur*, *níor*, *nár* or *násar*, *cár*, *éar*, and *márair* or *munair*, which cause *aspiration* (see § 140).

Tuþrar and *tuȝar* may be preceded either by *an*, *ní*, *go*, &c., or by *ar*, *níor*, *gur*, &c. In M. the commoner usage is to say *ní tuþairt ré*, *go tuþairt ré*, &c., but in C. *níor tuþairt* (prond. 'uþairt) *ré*, *gur tuþairt ré*, &c., is more usual.

167. IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

There are a few adjectives in Irish which form the *comparative* and *superlative* irregularly. We shall introduce a few of them in each lesson.

POSITIVE.

COMPARATIVE.

beag, small, little.	luigé, smaller, less.
mór, big, large, great.	mó, bigger, larger, greater.
áit, high, tall.	áit (regular) } aoit } aoit } higher, taller.

168. The comparative and superlative have the same form. The context shows which is meant (*see* Lesson 33).

ír luigé Corkais ioná Baile Átha	Cliat.	Cork is smaller than Dublin.
Tá Corkais níor luigé ioná Baile	Átha Cliat.	
ír é Baile Átha Cliat an	Dublin is the largest city in Ireland.	
éadair ír mó i nÉirinn	city in Ireland.	

169. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *ar*, out of.

árám, out of me.	árainn, out of us.
árat, out of thee.	árav, out of you or ye.
ár, out of him or it.	árta, out of them.
áirtí, out of her or it.	(See App. 4.)

EXERCISE XXXV.

Cá nábaír le goibhinn, a Táiné? Bíor tatl i nAlbain le tamall beag. Do éaitear rásáthair eile i Sasanach. Do bíor as teacht anall ar an ngaltán an lá rá deireanach agus do bhuail mo fhean-éapla, Ógian Ó Raigheallais, liom. Bí a ðealbhátarí agus a ðeirbhríúr i n-éinfeasta leir. Do éiup ré i n-áitne óm iad. Bí an-átarí oírm aitne do éiup oírtá. Ír lágad an caillín i an ðeirbhríúr. Tá an-úrós as Ógian airtí.

(See *idioms*.) An ḡcuigadair (or ař ḡcuigadair) cuairt ař Lonndain? ḡCuigadair. Cé mar ṭaitníš an ḡatáip rín leó (or leóbta)? ḡDuḃraḋair naċ mō ioná ḡo mařt (see *idioms*) do ṭaitníš ri leó (or leóbta)? U'fearb̄ leó ḡo mōř pata ḃeit i mbaille ḡáta Cliat. Cé ḡo ḃfuit Baile ḡáta Cliat nior luġa ioná Lonndain iř uðis leó ḡo ḃfuit rē nior áilne. 'Sé mo ḡuaipim ḡo ḃfuit an ceapt aca. Iř deirfe Éire ioná Sarana. Iř i Éire an tis iř deirfe ař ḡruim an ḡomain. Tá ḡleibte na hÉireann nior áipre (aipre or aoirpre) ioná ḡleibte Sarana. Tá ḡleibte mōřa árda i Conn̄dae na Gaillimé. An ḡcuigadair (or ař ḡcuigadair) cuairt ař Gaillim̄ ařiam? ḡCuigamair. Bí Úriam agur mé rēin ann anuaird̄. Do ḡaitéamair tamall i ḡtiš (or i ḡteac, C.) ḃeag ař mullač an ḡleibe. An ḡduḃraḋair (or ař ḡduḃraḋair) ḡo pařt an ḡeapb̄atáip iř rine do Úriam (ag or le Úriam) i n-éinfeac̄t uđ? Nior ḡuḃraḋ (or ní ḡuḃraṗ). O'fágamair i n-ář n̄daiarđ i mbaille mōř na Gaillimé é. Ař ḃain muinntíř na Gaillimé mōřán cainnité ařaiř? Maire, ni puinn do ḃaineadair ařaiññ. Ba níš-ḃeag an ḡaeḋilg do bí ařainn le ḡabairt uđib (or uđbta) an ḡ-am r̄oin.

LESSON XXXVI.

PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS (*continued*).

170. Cloir or cluin, hear.

Ćualair (or ćuala, M.). Ćualamair.

Ćualair. Ćualabair.

Ćualairđ rē. Ćualadair.

171. Tář, come.

Ṫángair (or tānař, M.). Ṫángamair.

Ṫánsair. Ṫángabair.

Ṫainis (or ḡtainic, N. C. & U.) rē. Ṫángadair.

OBS.—There is a slight vowel sound between the *n* and *g*. The *g* is silent in M. except in the third person singular and in *táinig*. Sometimes the final *g* is silent in *táinig* also.

172. *Cualair* and *táinig* may be preceded either by the simple particles—*an*, *ní*, *go*, &c., or by those combined with *ro*, *as*—*ar*, *nior*, *sun*; &c. E.g.—*An* *táinig* *ré* or *ar* *táinig* *ré*; *an* *scualair* *ré* or *ar* *cualair* *ré*?

173. IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES OF ADJECTIVES (continued).

POSITIVE.

Mait, good.
Dic, bad, evil.
Breag, fine.

Té, warm, hot.

COMPARATIVE.

Fearr, better.
Mearr, worse, more evil.
Breagáctha (pron'd. *briagáctha*), finer.
Teo or *teócta*, warmer, hotter.

174. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *cun*, towards, to.

Cusam (C. & U.) or *cußam* (M.), towards me.

Cusat (C. & U.) or *cußat* (M.), towards thee.

Cuige, towards him or it.

Cuici (C. & U.) or *cuicí* (M.), towards her or it.

Cusainn (C. & U.) or *cußainn* (M.), towards us.

Cusaiß (C. & U.) or *cußaiß* (M.), towards you or ye.

Cuca (C. & U.) or *cuicá* (M.), towards them.

(See App. 5.)

EXERCISE XXXVI.

An *scualair* (or *ar* *cualair*) *an* *táinig* (or *ar* *táinig*) *Taois Mac Cártair* *anall* ó *Šapanaib* *go* *róill*? *Cualair*. *Do* *tábla* *mé* *aíl* *inté* i *mBéal* *feirfe*. *Dubairt* *ré* *liom* *go* *táinig* (or *sun*)

táinig) ré snall ar an ngaltán an lá pás deirfeadh. Do buail ré bleid opm. Ir amhlaidh tá an duine bocht i gcuairt-cár. Baodh ceapt duit sioinnt aipgíod do chur éugam (or éugam) le n-a agait. Mairé, deamhan faoisíl opm. Nád bog atá an cnaiceann opm, (see idioms) a mic ó! Ni fuil aon cabhair dada do chur cuige. Tá lean mór aipgíod caite amuða aige. Ni fuil peap níor leirgeamla ar Óruim na talman. Mairé, tá a lán daoine comh fallra leir-pean. Ni haibh ré ní ba meara ioná a ðearbháistair. Ir fearas mé rin, aict ni toil liom aon baint a bheit agam leir (see idioms). Cao cuige a dtángair (or gur tágair) ar air éun Baile Átha Cliath comh luat? Meadar go haibh fút fanaíct i bPóirtláinge go ceann rsgatáin. Bí, aict bi gnó áipíte le déanamh agam roimbaile agur níosb' fuláip dom teact (or teact) ar air gán moill. Ni haibh aon caoi ar agam (see idioms). An gcualaír (or ar éu cualaír) cé an rásar aimpire do bí aca i bPóirtláinge le deirfeannar? Cualaír go haibh ré ni b'flice (ní ba flice, C.) annpoin ioná marí bí ré annro. Tá ré níor teó agur níor bheáscá anoir. Ni haibh bliadain ní ba meara aca le fada. Tá an tír rsgnorta ag an mbáirtig. Tá an t-aor ós ag imteacht ar éadan a céile go dtí an tOileán Úr. Ir beag má tá duine rsgaranta, rsgolbánta pácta agaínn ar éor ar bit. Óra, mairé, nád bocht an rsgéal é! Ir bocht go deimín.

LESSON XXXVII.

PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS (*continued*).

175. The four irregular verbs which we have dealt with in the preceding lessons have the absolute and dependent forms (see § 90) the same. The remainder of the irregular verbs have the absolute and dependent forms different, being derived from different words in the old Irish.

176. PAST TENSE OF *feic*, see.

ABSOLUTE FORM.

DEPENDENT FORM.

Connaiscearf, connaiscearf or connac (M.).	fácar or feaca (M.).
Connaiscir or connaiscir.	fácair or feacaír (M.).
Connaic ré or connairc ré	fácaid or feacaíod (M.).
Connaisceamair or conn- airceamair.	fácamair or feacamair (M.).
Connaisceáthair or conn- airceáthair.	fácaéthair or feacáéthair (M.).
Connaisceadair or conn- airceadair.	fácaadair or feacáadair (M.).

OBS.—The form *connaiscearf*, &c., is an old form which is not much used at present but is not yet obsolete. *Connac* is pronounced like *čainic* in N. C. and U. The forms used in the old Irish were *atconnac*, or *atconnairc*, &c.

177. PAST TENSE OF *téig*, go.

ABSOLUTE FORM.

DEPENDENT FORM.

Cuadair.	Deacar or deasgar (M.).
Cuadair.	Deacair or deasgair (M.).
Cuaidh ré.	Deacaird ré or deasgaird ré (M.).
Cuadhamair.	Deacamair or deasgamair (M.).
Cuadáthair.	Deacáthair or deasgáthair (M.).
Cuadadair.	Deacádair or deasgádair (M.).

OBS.—*Cuaidh* is pronounced *cuaih* in U. and most of C. It is often used in M. in both absolute and dependent constructions. The Ulster negative particle *ča* does not eclipse *deacaird*, e.g.—*ča deacaird*.

178. These dependent forms are used with all the particles except *má* which takes the absolute (*cf.* § 90).

None of the irregular verbs, except five, viz.—*cuailarf*, *čuigarf*, *tuḃharf*, *čángarf* and *nuigarf*, ever take the particles combined with *no* (*see* § 140). All the

others take the simple forms of the particles, *an*, *ní*, *go*, *nád* or *ná*, *cá*, *cá* and *mara* (*muna*) as used with the present tense and *raibh*.

179. IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES OF ADJECTIVES (continued).

POSITIVE.

Fada, long.

Searr, short.

Mic, often.

COMPARATIVE.

Fairde, *fuirde* or *riú*, longer.

Siorra, shorter.

Mionca or *minicíse*, more often.

180. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *tar*, over, past, beyond.

Tarím or *tarím*, over me.

Tarít or *tarít*, over thee.

Tairip, over him or it.

Tairipi or *tairiptí*, over her
or it.

Tarlainn or *tarlainn*, over
us.

Tarlaibh or *tarlaibh*, over
you or ye.

Tairra or *tairpta*, over
them. (See App. 6.)

EXERCISE XXXVII.

Céad míle fáilte rómáit, a Néill. An bhfuil aon báirí nuaideaccta agat (see *idioms*), a Cúim? Mairé, Óealán curid aitíbir' (see *idioms*). Bhail iptimeas agus leis do ríct. Ní fuil aon fomh oírm fanaímant aonair. Tá fáitcior oírm go bhfuilim ag cur ar duit (see *idioms*). Is pollaraí go bhfuil cíuasáid oírt. Tá, go deimhin. Tá an tuisbeacán ag teast air na fataibh (phréataibh, U.; phrátaibh, M.). Tá ré air agam (see *idioms*) a mbaint i n-am. An bhacaír (or an bheacaír, M.) doirfe Ní Bhíain le déirdeannaisé? Ní facair (or ní feaca, M.), aict connaicear (or connac, M.) a hingéan, Bhríseid. An nuaescair déarbhártair agus deirbhíriú Bhríseid go dtí an toileán Úr go fóill? Ní

deacádar (or deagádar; cé deacaird riad, U.). Ír go hálbain a éuadádar. Ír fárde (fuide or ria) an tuarar é go dtí an tOileán Úir ioná go hálbain. Ír giorra an tuarar é go baile Átha Cliath ioná go hálbain. Náic mór an truaighe go mbíonn na daoine óga ag dul tár páile i leabharó fanaíte i n-a dtír féin. Ní fuil (a) fíor agam beirte beo ioná bairste (see *idioms*) cé an fáit é. Ír oíche go bfuil fonn oíche tíortha eile o'fearcint. Ní hé rin an fáit. Ír amhlaidh náic gcuimhne aon truim i n-a dtír féin. Ír feapbhí go mór fada le n-a lán aca. Éipe o'fágáil agur cup fúidé (or fúidé) i n-áit éigsean eile. Éuadar an lá fá deireanád go raiib an bhliadain seo éuadóir tárainn go han-phliuc ran Oileán Úir. Bí an aimsirí ní ba bheagáda i n-éirinn féin. An raiib doirfe agur a feap i bphad i Saranaib anuasair? Ní phádádar. O'fádádar ní b'fáidte (or ní ba ria) i hálbain. Táir éirg rin tionscadair aip a n-air go h-éirinn. Ní fada ó duibhcadair liom go phádádar ag rúil le tú o'fearcint. Ní fuil fum clíreád oíche. Baod maiti liom a bfeiceáil aipír.

LESSON XXXVIII.

PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS (*continued*).

181. PAST TENSE OF FÁS, get, find.

ABSOLUTE AND DEPENDENT.

Fuairear (or fuairtar).

Fuaireamair (or fuairamair).

Fuaireir (or fuairtar).

Fuaireabhair (or fuairabhair).

Fuaire.

Fuaireadair (or fuairadar).

Obs.—ní fuaire is usually pronounced as if written ní bfuaire.

182. PAST TENSE OF *véan*, do, make.

ABSOLUTE.

Rinnear or *óninear* (M.).*Rinnír* or *óninír* (M.).*Rinne ré* or *ónin ré* (M.).*Rinneamair* or *ónineamair* (M.).*Rinneabhair* or *ónineabhair* (M.).*Rinneadair* or *ónineadair* (M.).

DEPENDENT.

Dearfhar.*Dearfhaír*.*Dearfhaíré*.*Dearfhamair*.*Dearfhamair*.*Dearfhaðair*.

OBS.—In M. *rinne* and *ónin* are sometimes used as dependent forms. *ca*, the U. negative prefix, does not eclipse *dearfha*, e.g.—*ca dearfín ré* (U.); some consider that this should be—*ca dearfín ré*

183. IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES OF ADJECTIVES
(continued).

POSITIVE.

Tíom, dry.*Fúraf*, } easy.
Uraf, }*Ionmhuin*, dear, beloved.*Srándá*, ugly (see § 14).

COMPARATIVE.

Tíorma or *tíomá*.*Fúra*, } easier.
Ura, }*Ionmhuine* or *annra*, dearer
more beloved.*Sráindé*, more ugly.184. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *tíré*, *tíri* or *tíri*, through.*Tírom* or *tíiom*, through me.*Tíinn* or *tíinn*, through us.*Tírot* or *tíiot*, through thee.*Tírib* or *tíib*, through you or ye.*Tíro* or *tíiv*, through him or it.*Tíiocta*, *tíiotá*, or *tíiothta*, through them.*Tíriti* or *tíití*, through her or it.

(See App. 7.)

The U. preposition *frió*, through, forms its prepositional pronouns in the same manner,—*friom*, *friot*, &c.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

An bhfuairtear fairsing faidis é agus fá n-a mnaoi doirfe le goilim? Bhuaireann an t-áitlaí (see idioms) an lá fá Óileanach ari an t-áitlaí (friáid, M.). Ar éi peadar mo chuaimeas i béal (or oícheib, M. See idioms)? Cuirpeadar. Duibhneadar go raibh rún aca go raibh sé níos-maité. Táim an-áitlaí (or t-áitlaí). Cá raibhadar le deirfean-nar? Biodar éalú i Lonnaíom. Ní fíocair (or feacair, M.) an bean an éataip úd ariamh ionas rím. Ba mian léití óil (or dul) ériú, agus na tigthe móra (a) feiceáil. Cuanair rí anonn i gceird-ealaí (or gceird-ealaí) Tairis. Ar éi éartais Sarana go mór léití? Ní mó ioná go maíte do éartais ré léití (see idioms). Duibhneart rí liom gur b'fearr léití go mór fada beirt i nÉirinn nó i nAlbain. Is fufa óil (or dul) ó Óilean Átha Cliath go Saranaib ioná go hAlbain. Tá an tuarap níor giospla. Bionn an aimsirí níor tiosma (or triomha) i Saranaib. Is dócha go ndearnaíadar a lán gnóta (gráite, C. and U.) i Lonnaíom? Rinnearadar (or do tmealladar, M.). Tá ingean le dear-bhrácaí ar fhoil annraín. An ófacaíadar i? Connachteadar. Cúgadair cuairt uirté. Tá a cura lae-teinnta raoirfe aici anoir, agus éainis rí anall i n-éin-feasct leó (or leósta). Maire, ná c'fágáontas an caillín i! An deirbhlíúrt atá caillte b'í rí ní ba fhláinte, acht b'annra leir an éataip i. Cao éi ghearr an éi an t-éataip an ingean is fine aige ar fhoil ériú ráile? Fá nád is gur (see idioms) Seóinín atá ann. Is amhlaidh do b'ail leir blap Saranaíc do beirt ari a cainnt. Is oile an obair do pinne (or óin) ré. Ní fuil aon tóir aige acht ari an mbéarla. B'fearr ó do an Gaeáluis binn milis a beirt aige. Is fiú é do popt (see idioms), a mic ó; acht "beata óoine a éoil" (see idioms).

LESSON XXXIX.

PAST TENSE OF IRREGULAR VERBS (*continued*).

185. PAST TENSE OF *beir*, bear, carry, &c.

ABSOLUTE AND DEPENDENT.

Rúgaír.	Rúgamair.
Rúgaír.	Rúgasáir.
Rúg ré.	Rúgasadair.

186. PAST TENSE OF *ríS*, reach.

ABSOLUTE AND DEPENDENT.

Rángair or ránas (M.).	Rángamair.
Rángair.	Rángásáir.
Ráinig ré.	Rángasadair.

These two verbs take the simple particles *an*, *ní*, *go*, *nac* or *ná*, *cá*, *ca* and *mara* (*muna*). In C. and U. the compound forms, *air*, *nior*, *sun*, &c., also are used with *rúS*.

187. IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES OF ADJECTIVES (*continued*).

POSITIVE.

Sár, near	Fóigre, nearer.
Fóigur, near.	Fóigre or fóigse, nearer.
Tréan, brave, strong.	Tréire or tréine, braver, stronger.
Tomá, many.	Lia, more numerous.

COMPARATIVE.

Tóir, nearer.
Fóigre or fóigse, nearer.
Tréire or tréine, braver, stronger.

There are two comparatives which have no positives, viz.—*neara*, nearer and *túrge*, sooner.

188. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF *iomair* (M.), *eisim* (S. C.) or *easdaí* (N. C. & U.), between.

íomh (or eadair) mé, between me. eadairainn, between us.

íomh (or eadair) tú, between thee. eadairait, between you or ye.

íomh (or eadair) é, between him or it. eadairí, between them.

íomh (or eadair) i, between her or it. (See App. 8.)

In books we find eadairam and eadairat for "between me" and "between thee," but they are now rarely if ever used in the spoken language.

The plural pronouns also are sometimes separated from the preposition when a second object follows, e.g.—íomh (or eadair) rinn agur an balla*, between us and the wall.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

Go mbeannuigíodh Dia annro. Go mbeannuigíodh Dia a'r Muiré Óuit, a Caitlín. Dearúigéaníof cunnateineadó agur leis do rsiút. Buail fút agur déan do gioradó. Ir copairail go bhfuil fuacht oif. Tá, go deimhní agur tá bhrón oírmh mar an scéadna. Mairé, cao 'n-a tlaobh go bhfuilip ag sol? Ná tós oírm é (see idioms), a Mairé. Mar aitheir an rean-focal—"Bíonn an fírinne reaipb go minic." Ir mar gseall ar m'feoir atá bhrón oírm. Ir amlairíodh cuairíodh ré cún an aonairíg ar marairín inidé. Bí aip reaipraí a céannaíte hagairíodh a aistí. Do buail capa leir ar an tráí. Eadairainn fein ir copairail guri óladair an iomairca leannta le céile. Bíodair ar deairg-meirge (see idioms). Ní lia

* Observe that íomh when it means *between*, governs the *accusative case* and does *not* aspirate or eclipse. When it means *including* it governs the *dative* and *aspirates* in the absence of the article, e.g.—bí céad duine ann íomh feairail agur innáit, there were a hundred people there between (including) men and women. (See § 72, Rule 5, Obs. 4.)

duine 'ná báramail. Túbhairt an feair eile rudo éigin nári taitneadh le Pádraic. O'éirig Pádraic éun feirge. O'éirig troid mór eatorra. Ní fuil duine ari bit ari an mbaile comh láidir le Pádraig. Is iomána feair mait do buail ré ariamh. Rug ré ari Shpeim rsgórnais ari an bfeair eile. Do buaileadar a céile. Ní tairge conaíc na riott-mhaoir an troid 'ná éuadatar fá n-a roéin. Le iompóid do boire bá Pádraic agur an feair eile i ngspeim láimhe aca. Rugadar leó (or leobhá) iad go dtí an baile ba shoiré (or do b'fhoirge) do'n áit. Nuair nángadar an baile cùipeadar fá glar iad. Táinig Pádraic a baile ari maidin inidiú. D'imirigh an feair eile leis féin. Bá aitnéala móri opta fá nádó ir go (see *idioms*) nábadar ari meirge. B'éigin dóibh (or dóbhá) cuido mait aigisid d'ioc ari. Ní pairb aon éaoi ari aca. Ba móri an náipe dóibh beit ari meirge.

LESSON XL.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

189. There are certain verbs which are defective in as far as some of their tenses are wanting.

Féadaim, I can, has no imperative mood.

Tar, it seems or it seemed, has no other mood or tense. It is always followed by the preposition *te*.

Tar liom,	}	It seems to me, methinks.
Tar te		It seemed to me, me-thought.

Tar leis an bfeair ro,	}	It seems, or seemed, to this man.
Tar leis ba é Taðs an		It seemed to him (that)

feair do b'fearr,	}	Thady was the best man.
feair do b'fearr,		Thady was the best man.

But it may be used in an *indirect construction*, when the phrase depends on some other verb.

Τουθαιρτ *ré* ιομ, θαρ He said to me, it seemed
τειρ, Συρθ'έ Ταθς αν to him, that Thady was
ρεαρ *do* ο'ρεαρη, the best man.

Δη, Δηρ' or Δηρα, quoth, said or says. This verb is only used when the exact words of the speaker are quoted. If the exact words are not given τειρ should be used. Δη *τειρεαν*, says he ; Δηρα *μιρε*, says I ; Δηρ' *αν* ρε:η, says the man.

Ο'ρόθειρ (να Τόθαιρ, M. ; Ρόθαιρ, prond. ηόθαιρ, C.), it all but happened, is only used in this tense.

Ο'ρόθαιρ θομ τυτιμ,	} It all but happened to me to fall, I had like to fall, Ο'ρόθαιρ γο οτυιτρινν,*
I had well nigh fallen.	

Ρεαδηρ, I know, I knew, is used in Munster and S. Connacht. It is *only used interrogatively and negatively*. Although it has the *inflections of the past tense* it has also a *present meaning*, e.g.—αν ρεαθραιρ, do (or did) you know ? Νι ρεαδηρ, I do (or did) not know. Νι ρεισηρ *ré* is used for—he did not know.

Νι ρεαδηρ. Νι ρεαθραμαιρ.

Νι ρεαθραιρ. Νι ρεαθραθαιρ.

Νι ρεαδαιρ *ré*. Νι ρεαθρασηρ.

VERBAL NOUN (*continued*. See Lessons XXIV.,
XXV., XXVI. and XXVII.).

190. When the English present participle represents *not action* but a *state or condition*, e.g.—sitting, standing, lying, sleeping, dwelling, &c., it is translated into Irish by the idiom—in my (thy, his, &c.), sitting, standing, &c.

* Γο οτυιτρινν is the *conditional* of the verb, that I would fall.

Táim i (or in) mo fhiúðe,	I am sitting.
Táír i (or in) do fhearramh,	You (sing.) are standing.
Tá ré i n-a lúigé,	He is lying (down).
Támuir i n-áir gcoitlaó,	We are sleeping (asleep).
Táid i n-a gcomhaidé i gCoirceas,	They are dwelling in Cork.

1 mo or in mo, 1 do or in do, are usually contracted to im' and i' (or it') in M., and to 'mo and 'do in C.

191. An adjective may be intensified in meaning by repeating it twice, e.g.—Tá ré tinn tinn, he is very very sick (or sore); baò mór mór an gaoi é, it would be a very great advantage; go mór mór (or go mór-mór), especially.

EXERCISE XL.

A Néill, an bhfeadhráir cionnóir tá mac mic Conáin inbriú? Ní fhéadair, áct é bì ré i n-a lúigé in dé agus é go las las. Bior i láp na coille móire ar maidin in dé agus mé ag leagan eapainn áitiú. Táinig tuighe oírn agus ón bhuailear fum ar cloic móir le hair an éarain le mo rsiú a leigean. D'éir tamall bís táinig Conán éugam (or éuigam) agus cnuadaóis móir aip. Do bheannuiseamai d'a céile. "Cao 'n-a éaloibh go bhfuil an oibreaoi deiténír oif? " aipra mire. "Fá piád íp go (see *idioms*) bhfuil tinnear móir ar m'ac mo mic," aipra Conán. "Do bhail taom tinnír in dé é. Táinig ríaghdán móir aip. D'fóibhír (ba d'óbair, M. or fóibhír, C.) ód bár d'fágáil ran oirdce. Dáir linn do bì ré i phiocht báir. Niopb' fúiláip lem' in gín fior a éup ar an dochtúir agus cnuadaóis a éup leir. 'Séarbh adubhairt mo bean 'naic' bhfuil lúib 'ná leigear i n-aighair an báir,' marí aitheir an pean-focal. Dáir ndóis, ní fuil móran céille aici. Niop fhéad mo leanbh bocht fanaímant i n-a lúigé. B'éigin do éirige i n-a fhiúðe. Ní haisb ré i n-a coitlaó cé go haisb coitlaó aip.

Óuiríteamair aip gcomhaiple i gceann a céile. 'Sé an comhaiple do ceapamair túl (or toul) i gcoinne an dochtúra aip an bpointe boire.' "Aip m'áram, a Chónain," aipra mire," "ná é maič liom an drosó-rgéal róin a cloisteáil. Tá rúil te Dia agam (see idioms) ná é fiú biopán é. Ba éearpt daoiríb fios a chur aip an dochtúir níos túighe. Aict 'ír fearrt go mall 'ná go bhráit.' " (See idioms). "Ír fios é do poirt, a m'ic ó," aip reifrean,

LESSON XLI.

192. FUTURE TENSE OF THE VERB *to be*.

Béad, I shall, or will, be. Béimí, we shall, or will, be,

Béip, thou shalt, or wilt, be. Béiti or béiro rív, you or ye shall, or will, be.

Béiro ré, he shall, or will, be. Béiro, they shall, or will, be.

(See App. 9.)

OBS.—Béad, béip, &c., are sometimes spelled béróéad, béróip, &c., and also biaid, biaip, &c.

193. The future of *is* is *bür*. In the spoken language *bür* is obsolete and *is* is generally used in its stead, the time being indicated by some other verb in the sentence.

THE VERBAL NOUN (*continued*).

194. Such English phrases as—I am *about to* write, are translated by prefixing the words *aip ti* to the verbal noun. If *no noun or pronoun* intervene the verbal noun, according to modern usage, may or may not be put in the *genitive case* (see § 123).

Táim aip ti rsgníobhá (or I am about to write.
rsgníobhá),

Bior aip ti labhairtá (or I was about to speak.
labhairt),

Where a *phrase* follows *ap tí*, the verbal noun is often not declined.

Tá ré *ap tí imteacht agur* He is about to depart and
cúr faoi i gCóircais, settle down in Cork.

The verbal noun is put in the *genitive* if preceded by a *possessive adjective*.

Táid *ap tí a déanta*, They are about to do it
(lit.—its doing).

If the verbal noun governs another noun or pronoun, the verbal noun is *not* put in the genitive but is preceded by *do* (or *a*). The governed noun, which immediately follows *ap tí*, *may or may not* be put in the genitive.

Táim *ap tí lútip* (or *lútipé*) I am about to write a
do ríspíobad, letter.

Táid *ap tí é do déanam*, They are about to do it.

195. When *about to* means *on the point of* the words *ap tob* may be used instead of *ap tí*. The same rules apply to this expression.

Táim *ap tob a déanta*, } I am on the point of
Táim *ap tob é do déanam*, } doing it.

When *about to* means *intending to, thinking of*, it may be translated by *as bhrat ap* which is followed by the *dative*.

Táim *as bhrat ap a* I am thinking of doing it
déanam, (lit.—on its doing).

Bíor *as bhrat ap lútip a* I was thinking of writing
ríspíobad,

EXERCISE XLI.

An mbéip ra látair *as* an Ófáir i mbaile móí loc
gCapmain i mbárac? Déan, le congnam DÉ. Tá rún
asam go mbéimíos *as* gluaireacét i scuireacét' (or i
scuireacétain) a céile. An mbéid Seán Ó Conchúair

Agur Ciapán Ó Raigheallais ag dul ann? Ir docha go mbéid. Biodar i bporúiláighe inde. Duibhleadar liom go raibhadar ag bhat ar dul go dtí an féir. Biodar ar éibh imteacáit(a) ó rórt an bódair iarainn, agur iad ag dul a baile, nuair a connachtear iad. Ar ruspiothair cun an rúnaithe go fóill? Níor ruspiothar. Táim ar tí ruspiotha cùige. Nád bheag an rseal é go mbíonn féireanna ar riubal ar fud na tíre! Ir léir do gac uile duine go bfuil obair na Saeóilge ag dul cun cinn go tréan aonair. Ir mór mór an gád do'n tír é. Ir leat do muinntir na hÉireann an Saeóilge a coinneál beo. Déis an teanga 'gá scup ar chealacl a leara. An dóis leat go mbéid rí fá meair agur fá ondúr aipir, mar b'ri ran am fadó? Ar m'anam go mbéid. Ni fuil amharc ar bith nád mbéid. "Tigeann gac mait le cairde." (See idioms.) Sín rean-focal. Ir deas-Éireannais Seagán agur Ciapán. Seadh, go neimin; bid ag deanam a ndicill báir agur beastar le obair na teangató (or teangan) do éir ar agair. Dia go deo leó. (See idioms.) An bfuil Eibhlín Ni Chonchúair ag bhat ar dul cun na féire? Credim nád bfuil, cé go mbíonn rí i n-a comhnáide i ngar do loc gCapmain. Maire, ni fuil inni acht reónin mná. Duibh (or duibhrt) léití go bfuil an féir le bheit ar riubal i mbáracl, acht do leis rí éairírti é. (See idioms.) Níor leig rí uirtí (see idioms) gur éualaí (or go scualaí) rí mé. Ni éuiréann rí aon truim ran teangair (or teangan) acht an oipead le bonn mo bhrdige.

LESSON XLII.

FUTURE TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS.

196. The verbs of the first and second conjugations are distinguished by the way in which they form their future tense.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

197. All verbs which have only *one syllable* in the *second person singular of the imperative*, as—*cuiр*, put ; *póř*, marry ; *pás*, leave, &c., belong to the *first conjugation*. There are a few verbs of two syllables which also belong to it.

The inflectional endings of the future in verbs of the first conjugation are :—

- <i>pád</i> or - <i>péad</i> .	- <i>pámuid</i> or - <i>pímid</i> .
- <i>páip</i> or - <i>píip</i> .	- <i>páid</i> <i>ríb</i> or - <i>píod</i> <i>ríb</i> .
- <i>páid</i> or - <i>píod</i> .	- <i>páid</i> or <i>píod</i> .

OBS.—The ones placed first are used when the *stem* ends in a *broad vowel*; those placed second when it ends with a *slender vowel*. (See App. 9.)

póř, marry.

<i>póřpád</i> .	<i>póřpámuid</i> .
<i>póřpáip</i> .	<i>póřpáid</i> <i>ríb</i> .
<i>póřpáid</i> <i>ré</i> .	<i>póřpáid</i> .

Cuiр, put, send.

<i>Cuiрpád</i> .	<i>Cuiрpímid</i> .
<i>Cuiрpíip</i> .	<i>Cuiрpíod</i> <i>ríb</i> .
<i>Cuiрpíod</i> <i>ré</i> .	<i>Cuiрpíod</i> .

SECOND CONJUGATION.

198. The second conjugation contains most words whose *stems* have two syllables. Most of them are derivative verbs ending in -*uis* or -*is*.

The inflectional endings of the future in verbs of the second conjugation are :—

- <i>ócad</i> or - <i>eócad</i> .	- <i>ócamuid</i> or - <i>eócamuid</i> .
- <i>ócaip</i> or - <i>eócaip</i> .	- <i>ócaid</i> <i>ríb</i> or - <i>eócaid</i> <i>ríb</i> .
- <i>ócaid</i> or - <i>eócaid</i> .	- <i>ócaid</i> or <i>eócaid</i> .

OBS.—These inflexions take the place of -uis or -is. Those which are placed first are used when the *stem*, from which -uis or -is has been removed, ends in a *broad* vowel; those placed second are used when it ends with a *slender* vowel. (*See App. 9.*)

Béannuis, bless.

Béannóscaid.

Béannóscaimis.

Béannóscaip.

Béannóscaipib.

Béannóscaitib re.

Béannóscaitib.

Similarly coinnis, keep, forms coinneóscaid, coinneóscaip, &c.

199. PREPOSITIONAL PRONOUNS OF um, about.

Umam, about me.

Umainn, about us.

Umat, about thee.

Umaiib, about you or ye.

Uime, about him or it.

Umpa, about them.

Uimpí, about her or it.

EXERCISE XLII.

Ari bhuail Taobhs agus Tíarphuairt ó Súilleabáin umat (see idioms) le goirid? Do buaileadair umam an lá céana. Mar is gnáctas leó bhoídarai ruithe deas ar an aghaidh (see idioms). Ní ñealpnadair rioc oibre ar feadh na treacánnaíne seo é cuaidib tarpainn. Ari m' anam go bhfuil dühl nimhe ran uirge beataid aca. Tá a phrioct opta (see idioms), táid i gceannóscaitib. Deirí an trean-focal—"bí ag iú agus béríod rait opt, bí ag óil agus béríod mear opt." Maire, ní fuil mear uirge na bhrataí ag na comúiníannaib ar Taobhs agus ar a ñealbhártaitib. An mbéid ag dhl é cún aonais Óéal an áca an treacánnaíne seo é cugainn? Déid. Óiolraido a gcuird eallais annrin. An gceannóscaid ruithe ar bith? Ní céannóscaid. Tá leas móri aifrisio opta. An tóis leat go n-iocfaid an cior ar an talamh? Cipeoidim naic go bhfeadhráid a ñeanaí. Is tóis go mbéid ialaic opta an feilm a ñiol mapra (muna) tóis leas an cior t'ioic. Bí curid mait olna aca ran

rgioból acht évalar go bfuil rí violta aca ceana. Tá trorgán le viol aca mar an gceadna. Má cír go soiriú iad, abair leod (or leóbha) go gceannócad an trorgán má taitníseann ré liom. Gabhrad fá n-a nuidéin d'á feiceál (see § 119) fá ceann reacstmáine nō mar rín. O'it na franncais agus na luíain an t-éadaí de na cataoiheacailb oírm. Nád óréadóir dul (or dul) éun an trorgán d'feircint um an taca ro i mbáraí? Ní féadfaid. Ní véimíod annro acht go ceann tamall bíg. Ní mói dom dul (or dul) ruar ar an rúab (or rúib) ar lóig mionnáim liom atá ar fán. Véid mac mo mic i n-éinfeacht liom. Ír ceapit do a carós a cup uime (or aif). Tá ré ag cup reaca. Tá ar gcuirid carós umainn (or oíráinn) ceana.

LESSON XLIII.

FUTURE TENSE OF SYNCOPATED VERBS.

200. We have seen (§§ 58 and 161) that verbs of more than one syllable, whose stems end with *u*, *in*, *iŋ*, *iŋ*, or *ing*, elide the vowel or diphthong in the final syllable of the stem, when any inflexion commencing with a vowel is added, e.g.—from *forsail* or *coisil* we have, in the present tense, *forslaim* or *coislím*; and in the past tense *d'forslar* or *coislear*. The *a* and *i* respectively are elided.

These verbs are similarly *syncopated* in the future.

If the final syllable of the stem begins with a *broad* consonant the inflexions are the same as in *beannócad*, &c., (see § 198).

Forsail, open.

<i>Forslócad</i> .	<i>Forslócamuird</i> .
<i>Forslócair.</i>	<i>Forslócairid</i> ríb.
<i>Forslócaidh</i> ré.	<i>Forslócad</i> .

If the final syllable of the stem begins with a slender consonant the inflexions are the same as in coinnis, &c. (see § 198).

Coisil, spare, rake (fire).

Coisleócad. Coisleócamuīd.

Coisleócaip. Coisleócaip ñib.

Coisleócaip ñé. Coisleócaip.

OBS.—The above is the usage of the present day but formerly these verbs formed the future by substituting eó for the aí or i of the stem and adding the inflexions aó, aíp, aíó, &c. The final consonant of the stem, if broad, was made slender. E.g.—coisil, fut. coigeólao; foisail, foirgeólao; innip, inneórao, &c.

VERBAL NOUN (*continued*).

201. The English *present perfect tense*, e.g.—I have just done it, I have just written, he has just died, &c., are translated in Irish by tā, tāp éir (v'éir, &c.) and the verbal noun. This is the same as the Anglo-Irish,—“I am after doing it,” &c. The word *just* is not translated.

If no other noun or possessive adjective intervenes between tāp éir and the verbal noun, the latter may, or may not, be in the *genitive* case (see § 123).

Táim tāp éir r̄spiotha I have just written (*lit.*—(or r̄spiotha), I am after writing).

If a possessive adjective intervenes the verbal noun is put in the *genitive*.

Támuīd tāp éir a òéanta, We have just done it,
(*lit.*—we are after it's
doing).

If the English verb governs a *noun*, the latter in Irish immediately follows tāp éir and may, or may not be put in the *genitive* case. The verbal noun follows the governed noun and is itself preceded by do (or a). Cf. § 114, 115 and 194.

Táim éir éir an litir (or I have just written the na litire) do ríomhaistí, letter.

202. The English *pluperfect* and *future perfect* tenses may be similarly translated by changing *tá* into *bí* and *béid*.

Bíor éir éir a théanta, I had just done it (plu-perfect tense).

Béimid éir éir an obair We shall just have done (or na hoibhre) a théanamh, the work (fut. perf. tense).

EXERCISE XLIII.

Cé hé rin taoibh amuisigh de'n dothar? Is mise, Conchúbar Ó Domhnaill, atá ann. Leis iptimeas mé. Fán opt agur forghoileadh an dothar duit. Táir iptimeas, a Chonchúbar, buail fút agur téan do ríomhde. Is deirfeannas atáir ag ghabhail an bódair. Cáscaodlócair aonóct? Caoiléad annro mór mait leat é agur mara mbéad ag cup ar daoirb (see *idioms*). Dap ríad! a mhe ó, ní béis ag cup ar dhuinn ar éor ar bith. Ar m' anam go bhfuil céad mile failte iornat. Is fada na cí bpacamair tú (see *idioms*). An bhfuil an feartainn bunáite tárt? Tá. Ní'l ann acht bhrádán aonair. Is eoraíail go mbéid rí ag cup feaca amach annro. Dap (or 'ap) nuaig, "Is feapp rioc 'ná riop báirtseas." An bhfuil an riol cupa agat go fóill? Táim éir éir a chupta. Ni pháir acht éir éir na bpratai (bprátaí or bpréataí) do chup nuair tainig ré i n-a báirtis. Niop tainig liom a gcup niop túrisge. Bior l'éir taoim tinnír a chup thiom. Bior pén go las agur clír na píp oibre oípm. Tá fáitcior oípm go loicfiú an riol ran taalam. Is oile an bair ar an tír é* mór loiceann na patáí. Is fiú é do poirt, a mhe

* The pronoun in this sentence is masculine, as it refers not to the feminine noun, *bair*, but to the failure of the potatoes.

6. Táim d'éir mo chuid eallaíS phamair a dhíol leir an mbroctaipre ari cead punt. An gceannoscaip eallaíS i mbáraí? Ceannoscaid. Ní mór óm ba agur caoiríS agur uain a ceannaíte le cupri ari an bfeilm. Tear-tuisgeann geapáin agur bromaíS uaim mar an gceadna. Tá gearrhaí mo láraí i n-éir baird o'fágáil. Ír deimhn liom guri phealaíta leir an bhuacáit do b'i ré. Bhuaíp ré bair an ttreacátmair reo chuaidh éapainn nuairi do b'i ré ag cupri fneacáta go triom. Ní mór óúinn dul (or óul) a éodlaí anoir, a Concuibair. D'éiriusgeamair go luat ari maidin. Tá go maic, (a) airt. Fanfarad-ra coir na teinead go ceann tamall eile. Ír miar liom mé féin a ghorta. An gcoigleóscáip-re an teine? Coigleoscáid.

LESSON XLIV.

IMPERATIVE MOOD OF THE VERB *to be*.

203. The *imperative mood* is used in commanding, e.g.—be silent, let him be silent, &c.

bím, let me be.

bí, be (thou).

bioð ré, let him be.

(See App. 10.)

bímir, let us be.

bíðir or bígríð, let you, or ye, be.

bíoir, let them be.

ná is the *negative particle* used with the imperative. It does not aspirate consonants but prefixes n to vowels, e.g.—ná bí, do not be; ná bioð ré, let him not be; ná habair é, don't say it.

204. None of the grammars mention a *first person singular* of the *imperative* but the form we have given is certainly used in the spoken language, e.g.—

Dim *fállra* nō ná *bím*, náć Let me be lazy or let me
cuma óuit é ! not be, what business is
it of yours !

ná *cloírim* *focal* *eile* Let me not hear another
áfrat, word out of you.

This form *must not be used* when "let me be" means "allow me to be." The latter should be translated—*leis* *dom* *beit*.

VERBAL NOUN (*continued*).

205. Such phrases as—"when I was coming home," "as he was going to Cork," &c., may be idiomatically translated into Irish by the preposition *as*, the verbal noun, and the subject of the English sentence preceded by the preposition *to* (*cf.* § 138). This is like the Anglo-Irish—"coming home of me."

Tuitear i bpoll *as teact* I fell into a hole when I
a baile *dom*, was coming home (*lit*
—at coming home to
me).

as *dui* *go* *Cóiréas* *do* As Keeran was going to
Ciarán *connait* *ré* Cork he saw Eefy.
Aoife,

206. When the action is, or was, *already completed* the phrase is equivalent to the *perfect participle* in English, *e.g.*—"having come home," "having gone to Cork," &c. It is rendered in Irish by the preposition *an*, the verbal noun, and the word for the agent preceded by the preposition *to*.

In this idiom *an* represents the old preposition *an*, after, which caused *eclipsis*. In the spoken language of the present day *an* (when=*an*) *eclipses* in M. but *aspirates* in C. and U. In M. it prefixes *n* to vowels.

- Ár teacht (or t-eacht) a Having come home (*lit.*
baile ó, fuairim ré bár, —after coming home
to him) he died.
- Ár nduil (or duil) so Kevin, having gone to
Gaillimh do Caoimhín,
buail taom tinnip é, Galway, fell ill.
- Ár n-a déanamh rín dó, Having done that, he
d'imeáis ré leir, went off with himself.

EXERCISE XLIV.

An bhfeadhráir an bhfuil Concúthar Ó Maithe ag dul
ar aghaidh níos fearr anoir? Ní feadhar an domhan
bhraonach (see *idioms*). Is fada nád ófachar é. Is Cill
Connais 'reatháidh conniceas an uairi rín é. Céinibh ari é?
Is ari lúimneac é (or dó). Ag teacht a baile ó'n
aifreann dom buail ré umam. Tóiríseamair
(tóiríseamair or tóirnúiseamair) ag labhairt Gaeilge
le céile. Tugtar comhaiple a leara dó. Bí ré ag
cupa na rúl ériom (see *idioms*) aict níos éus ré aon
áiríodh ari mo cainnt. Do leig ré éairír é (see *idioms*).
"Abair do rosgánu (see *idioms*), a mic ó," ari reirean
agusur pur airi, "tá rún agam nád dtógsfaidh oípm é
(see *idioms*), aict tá fum mo rosgánu a déanam
(see *idioms*). Bím amadánaidh ná ná bím, nád cuma
buit é." Mearar so riabh ré ag éiríse ón feirge.
Níor thait liom fearg a cupa airi. "Ara, bí 'do corr,
a buachaill," ari a mire, "ná biond fearg oírt. Ná
bimír ag tróid le céile. Níor thian liom aict én do
cupa ari bealaic do leara. Aict 'biond do corr féin
agat mar atá ag na mnáib' mar aitheir an rean-
focal. 'Beatha Ó Duine a corr!'" "Dap fiadó! a
cupa mo chroíde," ari a Concúthar, "Ní baoisgal feirge
dom (see *idioms*). Tá aitmeala oípm fá gur labhar
marí rín leat. Bimír i n-áir gcaírtoidh ari. Fágaim
le huidhreach so bhfuil mo chroíde ag cupa oípm (see

idioms) *fá* *nád* *is* *gur* *óibhíar* (or *go* *nóibhírt*) *é* *rin* *teat.*" "Ná *ba* *teir*, a *mic*," *árra* *míre*, "ná *laethair* *rmais* ná *rmais* *eile*. *Tá* *an* *leabhar* ! ní *fuil* *aon* *cábhair* *beit* *ag* *cúr* i *n-aigéad* a *céile* (*see idioms*) *áct* *dean* *nuad* *oírn* (*see idioms*) *agur* 'ná *teig* *do* *tear* *ap* *cáipe* '" (*see idioms*).

LESSON LXV.

IMPERATIVE MOOD (*continued*).

207. The inflexional endings of the *imperative* in other verbs, besides the verb *to be*, when the final vowel of the stem is *broad* are :—

-aím (see § 204).	-amaoir (or -amuir).
None.	-aíð or -aigíð.
-aó (see App. II).	-aigír (or -aigaoir).

When the final vowel of the stem is *slender*, the endings are :

-im (see § 204).	-imír (or -eamuir).
None.	-ið (or -igíð).
-eað.	-iðír.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

póir, marry.

póiraim, let me marry *póiramaoir* (or *póiramuir*),
(*see* § 204). *póir*, let us marry.

póir, marry (thou). *póiraið* or *póraigíð*, let
you, or ye, marry

póiraoí ré, let him marry. *póiraoír* (or *póirathaoir*),
let them marry.

Cuir, put, send, &c.

<i>Cuirim</i> .	<i>Cuirimír</i> (or <i>cuirbeamuir</i>).
<i>Cuir</i> .	<i>Cuirið</i> or <i>cuirigíð</i> .
<i>Cuiread</i> <i>ré</i> .	<i>Cuireaoír</i> .

SECOND CONJUGATION.

In verbs of the second conjugation ending with -*is* the inflexions of the *first and third persons plural* are shortened respectively to -*mír* (or -*mír*) and -*oir*.

Beannuis, bless.

<i>Beannuisim.</i>	<i>Beannuismír</i> (or <i>beannuismír</i>).
<i>Beannuis.</i>	<i>Beannuisiò</i> or <i>beannuisiò</i> .
<i>Beannuiseadh ré.</i>	<i>Beannuisiòir</i> .

The syncopated verbs of the second conjugation (see §§ 58, 161 and 200) have the same inflexions as the verbs of the first conjugation.

Forsail, open.

<i>Forslaim.</i>	<i>Forslamaoir</i> (or <i>forslamuïr</i>).
<i>Forsail.</i>	<i>Forslaid</i> or <i>forslaigisò</i> .
<i>Forslaodh ré.</i>	<i>Forslaidir</i> (or <i>forslaodaoir</i>).

Coisil, spare, rake (fire), &c.

<i>Coislim.</i>	<i>Coislimír</i> (or <i>coisleamuir</i>).
<i>Coisil.</i>	<i>Coisliò</i> or <i>coisliò</i> .
<i>Coisleadh ré.</i>	<i>Coisliòir</i> .

IRREGULAR VERBS.

208. With the exception of *tar*, come, the irregular verbs form all the persons of the imperative regularly from the *stem*, i.e.—the second person singular.

The first and third persons singular and all the persons of the plural imperative of the verb *come* are formed from *tis* or *tag*—*tisim*, *tar*, *tiseadh ré*, *tisimír* (or *tiseamuir*), *tisiò*, *tisiòir*; or *tagaim*, *tar*, *tagadóré*, *tagamaoir* (or *tagamuir*), *tagaiò*, *tagairòir* (or *tagadaoir*). *Tarriatò* is also used in the second person plural.

Taibhír is *syncopated* to taibhád ré, &c. It also forms the imperative from tuig,—tuigád ré, &c.

Aibhír is *syncopated* to aibhád ré, &c.

EXERCISE XLV.

Briortuigír (or briortuigír) oíraibh, a bhuacáillí. Ír mitíod dúinn imteacáct. Bimír ag gluairgeadct. Fanaid oíraibh go fóill. Ná bhoí an oíreaoí deirtear oíraibh. "Moilleann Dia an deirfiúr." Téigimír go dtí 'n reompa aír. Buaileád fúilb ar na rtoltáib. Buidhír (or bígír) in buri ruithe go ceann tamall eile. Dearbhamaoirí ar bpríopair agus rdeanamhaoirí ar rtsnríste. Tá fachtóirí oírainn go bfuilmid ag cur ar duit agus é cón deirfeannaíc ran oírde, a Tairis. Ára, buiríodh in buri otort, a cártoe mo ériordóe. Ní'l riú ag cur ar dom ar éorí ar bít. Ar évalabair aon tuairírt i dtaoibh mic m'ingíne atá ran scoláirde i gCorcais? Níor évalamair. An bhfuil cuimhne agat aip? Ba minic annfeo é. Ír maitír ír cuimhín liom é. Tá ré tar éir duairi mór o'fágáil ran scoláirde. Ruis ré an éraobh leir. Dap fiaó! a Tairis, tá bhródh an traoisail láimhe oírm é rin a cluinfteál. Faois traoisail éige (see *idioms*). Tá aige anoir (see *idioms*). Tísead ré anoir anoir go Baile Átha Cliath agus téigeadh ré ipteacáct ran Oll-rgsoil. Caiteadh ré tamall inni. Béir leir annrin (see *idioms*). Ír é a bhuac é (see *idioms*). Ír leas do dhuiine ar bít rsgatamh do éaltheamh ran Oll-rgsoil. Tá dhrusgall aip Corcais o'fágáil. Tá ré i n-a coimhnaíde i n-éinfeacáct le fean-éaraid leir. Fosgluimidír an Sæoileas. Táid 'sá fosgluim éeana. Ír iongantacá de'n traoisal (see *idioms*) an mear atá aca ar an teangaird (or teangain) anoir. Ag dul a baile óidh (or óibh) a

fanairtir tamall i gCiarraide. Cuiridir fúca (or fúbhá) ann roin agur laethairtir Gaeilge. Ólportuisdóir na daoine é cun na teangeal (or teangán) a éuri é cun cinn. Ír doichead so nuaonraid é rím. Táim cinnte deaifíteach so laethrócaid (or laethairfíod) neart Gaeilge.

LESSON XLVI.

IMPERFECT TENSE OF THE VERB *to be*.

208. We have seen that while *tá* refers to *actually present time*, *bíonn* expresses the idea of a *habitual* or *consuetudinal present*,—“does be,” is usually, is in the habit of being, is wont to be (*see § 41*).

In the same way, while *tí* expresses *past time referring to some particular period*, we have another form *bíodh*, called the *imperfect* or *habitual past*, which is equivalent to,—used to be, was usually, was in the habit of being, was wont to be.

The imperfect is often preceded by *do* which causes *aspiration* of the initial letter. Even when *do* is omitted the aspiration caused by it remains.

Do binn.

Do bimír.

Do bítéá.

Do bíodh ríb.

Do bíodh ré.

Do bídir.

(*See App. 12.*)

Negative, *ní binn*, &c.

Interrogative, *an mbinn*? &c.

Neg. interrogative, *náe mbinn*? &c.

N.B.—The particles used with the imperfect are *never* combined with *po*. The simple forms *an*, *ní*, *so*, &c., are used.

VERBAL NOUN (*continued*).

209. The English *present participle passive* when it denotes a *continued or habitual state* is often translated by the verbal noun preceded by *an*. The verbal noun in this construction is *not aspirated or eclipsed*.

Tá *Sæoileas* an *laethanta* Irish is spoken still.
fóir,

Tá mo *cóta* an *crochadh* an *mballa*, My coat is hanging
(hung) on the wall.

Tá na *coinnle* an *laraí*,

Tá an *leabhar* an *fágsáil* The book is obtained (to
be got) in this shop.

Tá an *rgeal* an *lean-*
amaint *ran* *bprípear*, The story is continued in
the paper.

210. The verb *cait* is frequently used to express the idea of compulsion. *Must* is often rendered by its future tense—*caitfir*.

Caitfead *tuití* a *rgairíodh*, I must write a letter.

Caitré *dearla* a *foigluim*, He had to learn English.

Caitimír *uirge* *ó'ol*, We used to have to drink water.

Caitfir *Sæoileas* a *laethanta*, They would have to speak Irish.

EXERCISE XLVI.

Sidé *cuigainn* (or *cuigainn*) *Donncaí* os *O Domhnaill*
agur é *as* *sol*. *Sab* i *leit*, a *Donncaí*. *Créad* *fá*
(see *idioms*) a *bfuiril* *as* *sol*, a *cuimle* mo *ériodó*?
Cé *bi* *leat*? (see *idioms*). *Buaçáill* do *buaill* *umam*
an *mbó* a *gat* *leag* *ré* *mé*. An *bfuiril* *aite*
agat *aip*? Tá. Cé *rb* *ar* é? *Ir* *ar* *Conndae* *Muis*
eod é (or *óó*). Cé *ó* *ar* *vioib* é? (see *idioms*). *Ir* *de*

thuinnitig Raġallaiġ é (see *idioms*). Céad tuḃait ré leat? Cuir pē 'mo (or im') leit go mbinn ag goid uḃall ar ḡarrha a atáir. Tug an buacaill a éiteac. Ní mire ba éionntaċ leir. Tá buacailli eile 'n-a scórnaróe i nġar do tis a atáir. Ir iad-pan do bioð ag goid na n-uḃall agur na rrionán (or rrionógs). Óidir ag r̄tpapadóriex aċċet tār an mballa. Cá unctiont? (see *idioms*). Ir amlaid do bioð amħarag ag mo deaṛvjaċtajr ořta agur do bimir i unction ari ċuk an trean-ċairpleain atá le haix na haġna (haġann or haġnejne) i n-aice an ḡarrha. An mbioð riġ ag faije ořta agur iad ag dul ipreac? Bimir. An mbiteað ag cainnt go minic le feari an ḡarrha? Binn. Arik innrif dō cé hiad na buacailli ba éionntaċ leir na tojčai a ḡoird? Niċċi maist liom a innreac tōd. Maire, tā fajtċior m'anama opm go mbierd na buacailli uđo ag dul ċun donaċta ari fad amac annreco. "Ni luġa fuiġde 'ná matċajr an uilc" (see *idioms*). Arik ċraiceann do ċluar ná bioð aon baint agat leō (or leobta) fearta (see *idioms*). Dar an leabhar! ni bierd. Deamhan baogħal opm. Caiċ-reax baint ari anoir (see *idioms*). O'fāgar seata an māċajre ari forġaix (or orġaix, M.) agur deamhan fior agam naċċ unctiont ag dul ari fān.

LESSON XLVII.

IMPERFECT TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS.

211. The inflexions of the imperfect tense of the other regular and irregular verbs are:—

-ainn or -inn	-amaoir (or -amuir), -imir (oreamuir).
-tā (or tā), -teā (or teā).	Ending obsolete.
-aġġ, -eaġġ (see App. 12).	-aġġir, (or -aġġaoir), iġġir.

OBS.—The former inflexions are used when the final vowel of stem is *broad*; the latter when it is *slender*.

In the *second person singular* the *t* of the inflexion is *aspirated* when the stem ends with *b*, *c*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *n*, *v*, *m*, and with *š* in verbs of the second conjugation. With monosyllabic stems ending in *š*, the *t* is *not aspirated*. In all other cases than those mentioned it is *unaspirated*.

E.g.—*Do r̄guabtā, do šlactā, do t̄usctā, do c̄romtā, do ceaptā, do c̄uirteá, do r̄sriobtā, do r̄niomtā, do beannuiḡtēá; but do t̄luitoteá, do ſ̄laitoteá, do moltā, do ùntā, do c̄artā, do t̄aictā, do c̄ioctā, do c̄aitteá, do r̄uiróteá, do b̄lúiḡtēá, d'f̄orſaltā* (*cf. § 123*).

212. FIRST CONJUGATION.

Póir, marry.

<i>Do p̄órainn.</i>	<i>Do p̄óramaoir</i> (or <i>p̄óramuoir</i>).
<i>Do p̄órtā.</i>	<i>Do p̄órtād r̄ib.</i>
<i>Do p̄óraoth̄ ré.</i>	<i>Do p̄óraoth̄d r̄ib</i> (or <i>p̄óraoth̄aoir</i>).

Cuir, put, send.

<i>Do c̄uirinn.</i>	<i>Do c̄uirimír</i> (or <i>c̄uireamuij</i>).
<i>Do c̄uirteá.</i>	<i>Do c̄uirtead̄ r̄ib.</i>
<i>Do c̄uiread̄ ré.</i>	<i>Do c̄uiread̄d r̄ib</i> (or <i>c̄uiread̄d r̄ib</i>).

213. SECOND CONJUGATION.

Beannuiḡ, bless.

<i>Do beannuiḡinn.</i>	<i>Do beannuiḡmír.</i>
<i>Do beannuiḡtēá.</i>	<i>Do beannuiḡtead̄ r̄ib.</i>
<i>Do beannuiḡtead̄ ré.</i>	<i>Do beannuiḡtead̄d r̄ib</i> (or <i>beannuiḡtead̄d r̄ib</i>).

F̄orſail, open.

<i>O'f̄orſlainn</i>	<i>O'f̄orſlamaoir.</i>
<i>O'f̄orſaltā.</i>	<i>O'f̄orſlaoth̄ r̄ib.</i>
<i>O'f̄orſlaoth̄ ré.</i>	<i>O'f̄orſlaoth̄d r̄ib</i> (or <i>O'f̄orſlaoth̄d r̄ib</i>).

EXERCISE XLVII.

An mbioð ríb go minic ag tis (or teac) Donncaoda Óiarmuda? Óimír. Óiomar ann an treacstmáin reo chuaidé tarlann. An gcuimhealadh Donncaoda agur a clann mórán eipann uðaill ran nsgairdá? Cuiridír a lán eipann gac bliadain acht ní fáradóir. Na c'gcuimhdir aon rgeadach rpionáin ann? Ní c'uiridír. Ní fáradó rpionáin go maist ran nsgairdá. Ófáradó rgeadach seala ran ófál le hair balla an sgairdá. Do loiceadó an riol do c'uiridír. Do b'olc an bail oíche an riol a bheit ag loiceadó mar fin. Caillidír leap móir aipgíod mar gseall air. An mbíteá ag cainnt le Donncaoda i n-a taoibh? Óinn. Ní bioð (a) fíor aise beirtte beo 'ná baírtte goirdé an fáid a mbioð ré ag loiceadó. Tá ré tar éir talam an maccaire a tpeabhad leir an gceacata. Tá ré ari ti learpusgád a cíup ari an scréapróis. Ní móri dí e (see *idioms*). Tá ré ari clob toiriusgád (torujsað or tornujsað) ari an obair. Óí ré ag bhrat ari an talam a fúrrusgád inde. Acht bí beara na cléite bhríte. Ó'éigín do an cliat a tchárait leir go dtí ceartóca an gábhann (or gábha) acht ní raiò an gábhá ran gceartócan. Ófág ré bioí ari cnochað ari balla na ceartócan. Cuairt ré i gcoinne an beara (or bhrí) tráctóna (um tráctóna, M.). Tá gaisbhé agur raoiñ na c'ia (see *idioms*) go leor ra mbaile reo. "Ní lia rímear ra óroisímar 'ná iad." Saoir maité iñ eað iad. Óiu ag baint bárr d'a céile le feabhar a gcuimh oibhre. 'Sé mo báramail go mbioð Muircað O Conchubhair ari an nsgábhainn (or nsgábha) do b'fearr (see *idioms*) ari an mbaile. Ba ðear (or dear) uair (see *idioms*) caoi do cíup ari c'eacta nò ari cléit. Óioð ré ag oul i ðpeabhar gac lá. Ní clípealadh ré ariam ari fíormeára nuair do óiu ñruaðos ari. Fáraoir géar! mar tá ré ag tchárait an fíer anoir (see *idioms*).

LESSON XLVIII.

CONDITIONAL OF THE VERB *to be*.

214. The *conditional* in Irish is equivalent to the English conditional and is translated by—would or should be, would or should marry, &c.

It is preceded by the particle *oo*. The latter is often omitted but the *aspiration* caused by it remains.

The following is the conditional of the verb *to be* (*beir*) :—

Oo béisinn.

Oo béisimír.

Oo béisíteáil.

Oo béisíbhl.

Oo béisíbhl ré (see App. 13).

Oo béisíobair.

Negative, *ní béisinn*, &c.

Interrogative, *an mbéisinn?* &c.

Neg. interrogative, *nácl mbéisinn?* &c.

As in the case of the imperfect (see § 208) the particles used with the conditional are *never* combined with *po*. The simple particles, *an*, *ní*, *so*, &c., are always used.

We have already seen (§ 134) that *bás* (*ba* or *búas*) is the conditional of *ip*.

USE OF *MÁ* AND *OA*.

215. We have in Irish two words, *má* and *oa*, for the English word *if*.

Má is used when the supposition stated is *assumed to be a fact*. It is generally used with the *present, past and future tenses*. It always takes the *absolute form* of the verb and causes *aspiration* except with *tá*, *deir* and *ba*.

- má tā aipseadó aigé, ír
dona raoi é,
Rinne ré amhlaid, acht má
rinne féin, níor éipis ré
leir,
- má ba plaité féin é, ní
raibh ré rairobh,
má ba rudo é nac raibh
mórlán aipseid ag Taobh,
níor beag leir é,
- má b'í an lá pliué, ní raibh
ré fuar,
- If he has money, he is bad
about it.
He did so, but even if he
did(lit.—if he did itself),
it did not succeed with
him.
Even if he was a prince,
he was not rich.
If it was the case that
Thady had not much
money, he was satisfied
with it.
If the day was wet, it
was not cold.

In these examples it is *assumed to be true* respectively—that he has money ; that he did so ; that he was a prince ; that it was the case that Thady had not much money ; and that the day was wet.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

An ӯfuir aon bárr nuairdeacét' agat (*see idioms*), a
Seagáin ? Maire, dearmán cuiro aitphir' (*see idioms*).
An ӯfuaipir fairnéir fá Séamur Ó Domhnaill le
deipeannar? Do ӯfuir duine d'a comúppannaib,
férólum Mac Matáinna, umam inté ag dul go dti
an móin-féar dom. Do chuireas fairnéir fá Séamur
aip (or leir). Bí férólum ag cup do chuaipiúise liom
(or oifm). Dubaingt ré go ӯfuir an ingéan ír ríne ag
Séamur i gceal a pórta anois. Ír an-deacaip an
ináctaip a pháram. Tá rí ag rúil le feap rairobh d'fágáil
d'a hingín. Ní ӯeád rí pártá le cláirainn gan aipseadó.
Maire, ní ӯeád daít na níos muad le págáil (*see idioms*)
ag an gcaillín féin. Ír fíor óuit rín acht m'a'r rudo é
nac ӯfuir aon rprié aici, tá ciall aici. Má tā ri
bocht féin, tá rí cpiona. Fágaim le huðaict nac ӯfuir

cailín ír (or níor) deire le fágáil ra gconnadæ. Ír dearf uaité Gaeilge a labairt. Ní bhéas 'ná síobhéal acht lom-cláir na firinne é rín. Ír iongantac de'n traoisal an dúil atá aici ra teangeair. Táinig feilméara ós bliadain go taca ro le n-a mairriod aif a hatair. Dap le Féidhm táid inndán d'á céile ag Dia. Tá baird mór aca le céile. Cao éuige naic ndearfnadar an cleamhar? Dúbairt Féidhm liom, dap leir, Suibh' i an mátar ba éionntac leir. Tug ri eiteac do'n peap ós pá rád ír naic paib ré rátac raiðbír.

LESSON XLIX.

USE OF MÁ AND DÁ (*continued*).

216. DÁ is used when the supposition stated is assumed to be doubtful or not to be true. It is only used with the imperfect and conditional (*Cf. § 215*).

It always takes the dependent form of the verb and causes *eclipsis*.

Dá mbéadó aipseadó aise,
níor maití faoi é,

If he had (would have)
money, he would not
be good about it.

Ní d'éanfaidh ré amhaird,
aict dá n'déanfaidh féin,
ní éipeoscadh ré leir,

He would not do so, but
even if he would, it
would not succeed with
him.

Dá mbadh flait é, bhéadh ré
raiðbír,

If he were a prince, he
would be rich.

Dá mbadh fudénaic mbéad
mórán aipseidh ag Tad,.
ní bhéadh ré raptar,

If it were the case that
Thady had (would have)
not much money,
he would not be satisfied.

Dá mbéad an lá fliuch, ní
béinn amuis,

If the day were (would
be) wet, I would not be
out.

In these examples it is *assumed not to be true or to be doubtful*—that he has money ; that he would do so ; that he was a prince ; that it was the case that Thady had not much money ; and that the day was wet.

217. The English phrases *only for*, *if it were not for*, are translated in Irish by *marla* (*muna*) *mbéadó*, if it would not be. This phrase is contracted to *marla'ó* (prond. *marlač* and *meireač*) in S. C.

The corresponding expression in N. C. is *aċt mar'* *beag* or *aċt a beag* ; in U. *aċt ab é*.

Marla mbéadó an doctúir, Only for (or—if it were
“*do bhéinn marb,* not for) the doctor, I
would be dead.

When, in an English sentence beginning with *if not*, we can substitute *unless*, *only for*, or *if it were not that*, we must translate it by *marla mbéadó go*. Otherwise *marla* alone should be used.

Marla mbéadó go nthearr- If he did not do (unless,
“*náidh ré an obair rín, ní* only for, or if it were
béadó ré comh raiónbhír, not that he did) that
work, he would not be
so rich.

Marla nthearrnaiónh ré an If he did not do that
“*obair rín, rúnne ré* work, he did other
obair nácl i, work.

In the first sentence it is understood that he *did* the work ; in the second that he *did not* do it. The English construction is ambiguous.

EXERCISE XLIX.

(ar leanamhaint).

Ói leirg ari an aċċair eiteaċ a tħabużt tħó aċt ċu ir-*a bħan tħallak* ari a-ħeana. Bað mait le n-a haċċair, ní oħra nácl ionsgħajt, tħó marla' a ingejan pōrta. Ir-*dōiġ leir* għajib' ē (or *go mba'ō ē*) a leip ē. Béad an

cleamhnaír d'éanta a noír mara mbéað an mātaip. Tá
drioc-teanga aici. Mar a deirí an rean-focal—
“Níl ní ñior géipe 'ná teanga mná.” Tá dñil
níme ñan airgead aici. Dá mbéað iud é go mbéað
tuilleað aigisid ag tuinntír an fír ñig béal rí lán-
tráfta an cleamhnaír a d'éanam. “Fanaidír go ceann
cúpla bliadain eile,” ari ríre, “b'férdirí go mbéað ré
ñior raiðbhre agur go mbéimír rírtaleir. Béidípprátað
luat le pórata an uairi ñin.” “Ná bacamaoir leir
an airgead,” aifra Séamus. “Maire, ír feappír é 'ná
a earbaird,’” ari ríre, “Caitífmír cliamhain raiðbhír
o'fágail. Ír maic atá (a) fíor agat go ñfuis earbaird
airgisid oírainn. Mara mbéað go ñfuaireamhri beagán
airgisid ó'n Oileán Úr, ír coramhail naé mbéitseá i n-ann
an cíor o'foc.” Niopi fán pop 'ná fap. ag Séamus
l'éir ñin. Mara mbéað guri ñubairt (or go
ñndubairt) an mātaip ñin ír dóca go mbéitír o'á
þrógrat (see § 125) fá'n am ro. Ír mór an tluas
gur iad a bheit pórta. Bí fíor ag Séamus naé raið
cabhair ari bít bheit leití (see *idioms*). Bí ñrugall aip
cup i n-a haíghaird. Maire, ír airtealc liom ñin (see
idioms). An amhlaid a bí fuitcior aip noimpi? Ír
dóca guri ab eað. Maire, le uðaict mo þeatað (see
idioms), ír mór an tóil tluaisge é. Dearnan rmid
þréigse agat.

LESSON L.

CONDITIONAL OF REGULAR VERBS.

218. The inflexions of the conditional are the same as those of the imperfect with *f* prefixed.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

-fainn or -finn.	-famaðoir or -fimír.
-fá or -feá.	-fáð or -fead ñib.
-fáð or -fead.	-faiðír (-famaðoir) or -fíðír.

The first given forms are used when the final vowel of the stem is *broad*; the latter when *slender*.

Þóir, marry.

Do þórrainn.

Do þórrá.

Do þórraðré (*see App. 14*). Do þórraðrír.

Do þórramaoir.

Do þórrað ríb.

Cuir, put, send.

Do ćuirfinn.

Do ćuirfeá.

Do ćuirfeáð ré.

Do ćuirfimír.

Do ćuirfeadó ríb.

Do ćuirfisír.

219. SECOND CONJUGATION.

The inflexions of the second conjugation are :—

-ócainn or -eóccaínn.

-óctá or -eóctá.

-ócað or -eóccað.

-ócamaoir or -eóccamaoir.

-ócað or -eóccað ríb.

-ócaidróir (-ócaðaír) or

-eóccaidróir (-eóccaðaír).

These inflexions take the place of -uis or -is. Those which are placed first are used where the stem, from which -uis or -is has been removed, ends in a *broad* vowel; those placed second are used when it ends with a *slender* vowel.

Beannuis, bless.

Do þeannóccaínn.

Do þeannóctá.

Do þeannóccaðré (*see App. 14*).

Do þeannócamaoir.

Do þeannócað ríb.

Do þeannócaidróir.

Similarly coinnis forms the conditional—do coinneóccaínn, do coinneóctá, &c.

In the *syncopated* verbs the same changes occur as in the future (see § 200), e.g.—*do fórglócainn*, *do coisgleócainn*, &c.

EXERCISE L.

Nac mór an truaš gan Cian Mac Donncha ñ do bheit (see § 135) ag foighim na Saeölge fóir ! Ir mór, a máirge. Labhrann a ðeirbriústaip r̄gait (or tosa) Saeölge. Do labhróca ñ Cian mañ an gceadna i maja mbéadó supr r̄taisín é. Ir fearac mé rin. Buailear irtseac i dtiš mo ðeirbriúine an lá fá ðeirbeadó agur cé do buailpead umam acht Cian agur an ðeirbriúir ir rine aige. O'fiafhusgear diob (or diobta) an mbéidir ag dul go dtí builtean na Saeölge i mbliadna. O'fheagair Cian nac bhfeadair (or ná fheadair) a ðéanam mañ nac mbéadó (or ná béaló) a ráit aca aca. "Ni foighim-eocamaoir go deo i," ap reipean. Ba léir ñom nac traib aon éabair ñom bheit leip (see *idioms*). Táir eir tamaill b̄is buail júnaipe Connacht na Saeölge irtseac. Duibhírt ré go mbéadó pléarúsca an oidece rin ag cumann éigin eile. Cuipr ré i n-umail dúninn go mbéadó daimhri Salta aca rúd. Niop leig Cian aip supr cualaír ré é acht éugas fá deara supr cuipr ré cluar aip féin (see *idioms*). Niop teartuis uair acht gaoct an focail (see *idioms*). Niop' fada supr p̄neab ré 'n-a fearam go tobann. "Caitrimid bheit ag imteact linn," ap reipean, "'An cuairt ip feapp, cuairt geapp agur gan i do ðéanam acht go hannahm.'" Óaineadar ap 'rna fársgaí(b) (see *idioms*). Bí (a) fior agam go n̄g-mairt cad é an fuadair a bí fúta (or fúbta) agur nac mbainfidir méar d'a rróin (see *idioms*) nó go mbualpidir irtseac i dtiš (or dtseac) an tríamhra. Cuailp ap maidin lá ap n-a báraí go nábhadar ag daimhriúat ap peadó na horde. Dap ruisb ! Bí a ndóchain am(a) aca le n-a agair pín.

LESSON LI.**FUTURE AND CONDITIONAL OF IRREGULAR VERBS.**

220. *Óéan* and *ctuim* (or *cloír*) form the future and conditional regularly from their stems, and have the absolute and dependent forms the same.

Óéan, do, make.

Absolute and Dependent.

FUTURE.—*Óéanfaid*, *óéanfarai*, *óéanfarai* ré, *óéanfaraimid*, *óéanfaraid* ré, *óéanfaraid*.

CONDITIONAL.—*Do óéanfarann*, *do óéanfará*, *do óéanfarad* ré, *do óéanfarannaoir*, *do óéanfarad* ré, *do óéanfaraidír*.

221. *Ctuim* or *Cloír*, hear.

FUTURE.—*Ctuimfead* or *cloírfead*, &c.

CONDITIONAL.—*Do ctuimpinn* or *do cloírpinn*, &c.

222. *Feic*, see.

Feic, see, makes its future and conditional from the absolute and dependent forms of the present tense (*see § 99*).

Absolute.

Dependent.

FUTURE:—

Cífead (or *'tífead*, U.), *feicfead*, *feicfir*, *feicfir* ré, &c.

CONDITIONAL:—

Cípinn (or *'típinn*, U.), *feicpinn*, *feicpeá*, *feicpeá* ré, &c.

VERBAL NOUN (continued).

223. In such sentences as—"What are you saying?" "What is he giving?" "The work which he was doing," the words *what* and *which*, which are the

objects of the English verbs, come *before* the verb *to be*. Such sentences may be translated into Irish in two ways.

(a) We may translate *saying*, *giving*, *doing*, &c., by the verbal noun preceded by *á* (=the preposition *to*). *Á* aspirates the initial of the verbal noun.

Goirdé tā tú á rād? What are you saying?

Céardó tā ré á tābhairt? What is he giving?

An obair do bī ré á The work (which) he was
déanam̄. doing.

OBS.—The error is often made of writing *ág* *rād*, *ág* *tābhairt*, &c., in such sentences as these, under the mistaken idea that they are equivalent to the English present participle.

(b) We may also translate *saying*, &c., by the preposition *to*, a possessive adjective (his, her or their) agreeing with the *object*, and the verbal noun; the *agent* being indicated by *ág*.

Goirdé tā o'á rād agat? What are you saying
(lit.—what is to it's
saying at you)?

Cao tā o'á tābhairt aige? What is he giving?

An obair do bī o'á The work (which) he was
déanam̄ aige. doing.

EXERCISE LI.

Goirdé tā Ruaidhri Ó Níomh a déanam̄ fá lātar? Ni'l fior agam fá talaam na hÉireann. An bhfeicfir go goirid é? Ni feicfead, aict cípead a cliaimain i mbáras. Cífinn é féin mara mbéadó gur éiris timpirt o'á inSín. Bí coinne agam leir aict ni féadfaidh ré teacht (or teact) im' aifcín mar gheall ar i bheith bheoite. Ni cluinfimír (or cloíppimír) aon tuairis fá otaobh ne'n timpirt mara mbéadó deirbhíúr an éailín do buail um mo mnaoi ar an tarráid. Cao do bī o'á rād aici? Do péir mar

duibhairt, ri b'f rúil ag na dochtúiríb go ndéanfaidír leigear aip a deirbhíúr i muisc i (=*agur*) go mbéalad ri i n-ann riubal aipír. Tá rúil le Dia agam go ndéanfaid. Ir mór an truaig san í bheit ag an bhéar. Nádear uaité (*see idioms*) Saeóilg a labhairt! Ir dearf, a maigré. Do chuirfeadh ré bláth na hóige aip fean-dhuine cíon caitte do bheit ag éirteacáit léití. Aip n-a cloirteáil tom an céad uair do b'fior comh cinnte i (=*agur*) do b'f mo lámh ñearf aip mo colainn go raibh Saeóilg aici ó'n gcluisibán. Ir iongantach ve'n traoígal an t-eolair atá aici uinntí. "An fuid i (=*goiße*) do'n chpoirdé, ir é i (=*goiße*) do'n béal." Ir aoiúinn d'í Saeóilg comh blasta do bheit aici. Tá antáin aici aip an teangeal. O'ibhligeadh ri aip a lán-diceall agur do baineadh ri cainnt aip na fean-Saeóilgeoiríb i gscruth i (=*agur*) go bfoighliumeocean ri an teanga a labhairt.

LESSON LII.

FUTURE AND CONDITIONAL OF IRREGULAR VERBS (continued).

224. Tá, come.

Absolute and Dependent.

FUTURE.—*Tiocfaid*, *tiocfaíp*, *tiocfaidh* ré, *tiocfamuid*, *tiocfaidh* ríb, *tiocfaid*.

CONDITIONAL.—*Tiocfaínn*, *tiocfaí*, *tiocfaidh* ré, *tiocfamaoíp*, *tiocfaidh* ríb, *tiocfaidíp*.

225. Téig or Téigí, go.

Absolute and Dependent.

FUTURE.—*Racáv*, *nácaíp*, &c. (*násháv*, *násháip*, &c., M.).

CONDITIONAL.—Racáinn, racéad, &c. (raȝainn, &c., M.).

OBS.—The *f* is sometimes inserted—racéfad, racéfainn, &c.

226. Abair, say.

Absolute.

Dependent.

FUTURE :—

Téairfad, téairfaiр, &c. Abriodcaid, abriodcair, &c.

CONDITIONAL :—

Téairfainn, téairfá, &c. Abriodcainn, abriodctá, &c.

OBS.—The initial *v* of téairfainn, &c., is not usually aspirated (*cf.* § 93). Téairfad, téairfainn, &c., are sometimes used in the dependent construction.

227. Ic, eat.

Absolute and Dependent.

FUTURE.—Iorat, iorair, ioraiò ré, &c.

CONDITIONAL.—D'iorainn, d'iortá, d'iorat ré, &c.

OBS.—Iorfad, iorfar, &c., and in the conditional, d'iorfainn, d'iorfá, &c., are also spoken.

EXERCISE LII.

Ar évalair (or an gcuailair) go bhfuil bheanndán mae Ruaidhí éap éir báir d'fágáil? Níor (or ní) évalar. Ir mór an rseal é. Óior ag rúil go dtiocfaidh ré ar aét ír é toil Dé é. Níor (or ní) taimis leir na dochtúiribh é do leigear. Ní abriodcaidir cad é an raȝar fiaðrair a bhi air. Ní iorat ré daid. Ní racáid (or raȝaid) na comuirranna i n-aice a tíse de báir fiaitcér a bheis oifé. Cuaðar-ra go dtí an dorar tráethnóna inté. Taimis a bhean, doife, fá mo thém. Cuimhear a évalairis léite (or uirtí; *see idioms*). “Óra, fáraoiri ghearr!” ar ríre, “tá ré i gscruth an trághairt. Níor bhulair inn chuaðós a éir leir an

raibh aghaidh leir an dochtúir." Ar dtuasct (or tseacht) do'n trághairt éiup ré an ola aip. Tuisdairt an dochtúir go raibh ré i ndeireadh na déite. Óraj, maire, an duine bocht ! if mait do fhaotharuis ré an bár. Ní raibh ann a bheile nò go mbéadó an té ar. An tseocfaidh libh dul (or dul) go dtí an tórramh ? If docha go tseocfaidh. Sílum go raibh amuird ann áirithe tráchtáin. An abhróchá go mbéidh roisliad mór aige i mbáraí ? Téarrfainn go mbéidh leabhar mór daonine ann. Bí mear mór ag gac uile duine, ba éuma bocht nò raithbhír iad, ar Úireandán, agur if deimhín liom go tseocfaidh ar gac uile aillte de'n chonntae go dtí an troscraid. Tá an cónra (or comhra) d'á déanamh ag an riúnéara (or riúnéir). "If iomáda lá 'ra scill orainn."

LESSON LIII.

FUTURE TENSE AND CONDITIONAL OF IRREGULAR VERBS (*continued*).

228. **Téar**, bear, carry, bring.

Absolute and Dependent.

FUTURE.—**Téarfaidh**, **téarfaí**, **téarfaidh** ré, **téarfaidh** muid, **téarfaidh** ríb, **téarfaidh**.

CONDITIONAL.—**Téarrfainn**, **téarrfá**, **téarrfaidh** ré, **téarrfamadoir**, **téarrfaidh** ríb, **téarrfaidh**.

229. **Taithí**, give, bring.

Absolute.

Dependent.

FUTURE :

Téarfaidh, **téarfaí**, &c.

Tiubharaidh, **tiubharai**, &c. ;
or **taithí**, &c.

CONDITIONAL :

Téarrfainn, **téarrfá**, &c.

Tiubharainn, **tiubharatá**, &c. ;
or **taithí**, &c.

OBS.—**Úeálfad** and the other persons of the future have the initial aspirated.

This is due to the fact that it was formerly preceded by **to** (*cf.* **beirum**, **gním**, **šeibim**, **cíim**, **šeobad**, §§ 92, 97, 98, 99, 231). **Tuibhad** is used in the absolute construction in S. C.

230. Sáb, take, catch, go, come, &c.

Absolute and Dependent.

FUTURE.—**Sábfad**, **Sábfain**, &c.; or **šeobad**, &c.

CONDITIONAL.—**Sábfainn**, **Sábfá**, &c.; or **šeobainn**, &c.

OBS.—**Sábfad** is prond. **gurad** in N. C. and is a common word for *shall* or *will* *go*.

231. Fág, get, find.

Absolute. Dependent.

FUTURE :—

šeobad , šeobfad ,	fuiğead (C. & U.), &c.;
or šeabhad , &c.	or fágad (M.), &c.

CONDITIONAL :—

šeobainn , šeobfainn ,	fuiğinn (C. & U.), &c.;
or šeabainn , &c.	or fágainn (M.), &c.

OBS.—The aspiration in the future is caused by the fact that **to** was formerly prefixed (*see* Obs. § 229).

šeobad is prond. **šeobfad** (**šeofad** with *eo* short as in **deoc**) in C. Similarly with **šeobfainn**, &c.

When the **f** of **fuiğead**, **fuiğinn**, &c., is aspirated after **ní** the following **u** acquires a *w* sound, *e.g.*—**ní fuiğead** is prond. **ní buiğead** (*cf.* **ní fuaig**, § 181).

EXERCISE LIII.

Maire, bair ó **Óia** oírt, a **Mágnuir**. Tá cuma na maiteara oírt (*see idioms*). Táim ari mo **rońska-dóis** (*see idioms*), so **raibh** maist agat. Soirdé **éig** oírt (*see idioms*) **teacét** (or a **teacét**) amach agus an **úrnochaimir** atá ann? Céard **do úeálfad** amach mé acht

airgead a bheis t' de bh'it oíom. Tá cead punt agam ar fíréidlim Ó hAodha agus ar a thearbháctair (*see idioms*). Do gheallaíodh dom go dtiubharaidir píche punt dom inndiu. "Ní éart 'ná fuit a piacair ré (*see idioms*), a m'ic ó," aifre fíréidlim. Rinneap comhleir. Táinig mire agus mo cliamhain annree i n-a airceir. Sileas, níodh na ciongnadh, go bhfuilginn (or bhfaighinn, M.) an t-airgead uait, acht farradoir! do clír ré oíom. Is olc an bair aige oíom é. B'fíréidir go bhfuilgcead (or bhfaigheá, M.) uait é i gceann tamall. Tá faitcior mo chloide oíom na ciongnadh (or ná faigh, M.). Seoibhinn é d'á mbaodh duine (or duine, C.) cnearta a bhealann ann. Maíra mbéaodh (*see § 217*) na ceara, bhearrfaodh ré dom é. Tá piar a cháir fén aige. Ar dtéacáit (or teacáit) fá i n-a déim d'áinn (see § 206) is amhlaidh do bain ré ar i mbárr na bháirí (*see idioms*). Is d'óca go mbéarrfhamaoir aip maria mbéaodh gur tuitear de phlimp éar cloic mhóir. Ar m'anam go dtiubharfhamaoir dualgas ar an trúipse d'ó d'á bhfuilgmir gheim aip. Acht "níl éan-éat mar an fean-éat éun teacáit ar fhranncaidh" agus bhearrfhamuist d'ó é uair éigin.



EXERCISES IN COMPOSITION.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXVIII.

What news, Patrick ? Well, not a word, Mary. Come here, my (a) son. Go down immediately to the baker's shop for (asking for) some white (Seal) bread. Bring up with you also a pound of fresh honey and a jug of milk. Patrick's James is going ? Has (is) he gone ? Yes. Go after him and tell him to make haste. I am very hungry and thirsty. Is that the young doctor's horse beside the red gate of yon beautiful little field ? No ; it is the big priest's mare. What is the matter with this good, upright woman's child ? The top of his right thumb is broken. Who is that coming up from the railway station after the merchant's servant-girl ? Is it a woman ? No ; I think it is a man. I think it is John's son. Is the blind piper's son a young lad ? No ; he is a man now. I do not like him at all. He has plenty of money, but I do not grudge it to him. The money which I have is enough for *me*. Do you like (think sweet) the music of the small harp ? Yes ; but I prefer the music of our sweet Irish. I like to hear that. Do you have much work to do during the day ? Yes ; there is plenty of work done here every day. Has Thomas's grandson mowed the meadow (grass) in the little field yet ? No ; he is mowing it now. He is in a great hurry on account of the soft, wet weather which is in it. I am afraid that the weather is getting worse. Much gold is spent by James' son every day. He has his money

nearly all spent. What a great fool he is ! He is, certainly. A bag of fine flour. The meal bag. A sack of fine meal. The words of the quiet (*cíúin*), upright man. The words of the quiet, upright woman. Are you *going home* now ? No ; I am going to the fair. Good-bye, good-bye.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXIX.

Mary, who is that on the top of the cliff ? Is it not the bootmaker's lad ? No, I think it is John O'Brien. Is not John a butcher ? No, he is a piper. He is very fond of music. A musician from (out of) Cork has great respect for him. They think a great deal of each other (see *món*). He is coming down towards us. How much money does he want for a tune ? He would not care. He leaves it to yourself. I would like to hear him playing. You ought to send for him. Here he is now. All hail ! John. Draw up to the fire. Sit down and warm yourself. It is likely that you are cold. Art, my son, go out to the barn for an armful of turf. The turf is in the big creel behind the door of the barn. Do you intend to go to the fair to-day, Cormac ? I do. I would like to buy a young cow. There are plenty of cows sold at that fair. Have you mown your meadow (grass) yet ? Not quite. Michael O'Brien is mowing it now. Much work is done by Michael during the day. Is not his wife ill ? She is better. There is nothing at all wrong with her now. I would be sorry (I would think it a pity) if she were ill. Her mother was also a just honest woman. Michael's wife is stark-mad with dint of anger to-day. Why ? It is that her father desires to marry again, although he is an old man now. Is it humbugging us you are ? No, I assure you solemnly that it is the pure (clean) truth.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXX.

What sort of weather is in it? It is pouring rain. Shove the door to, Winifred, my love. The wind is cold. Was it raining in Limerick yesterday during the Feis? No, but it was snowing and freezing terribly. Were there many people present? There were a great lot of people in it. How many? There were so many in it that it is difficult for me to say. Is that Michael's John coming up the road after the big butcher? No. It is the piper's father. He is to be married again. Now (*ařa*), don't be talking. I solemnly assure you that it is true. Do you know the baker's sons? I do. They are lazy sluggards. They have almost spent their money. They are spending it every day. They are very fond of drink. The baker was very bad about his money. He was a poor man when he was young. He grudges to give money to his sons. We do not like such young men. We have not a particle of esteem for them (*see cnáipe*, Pt. I.) They put off their work from day to day. They have not the field of barley quite reaped yet. They have a *good* farm, but they are lazy. They ought to go to work without delay. I must go off to the fair now. I have to buy a cow. If Patrick's grandchildren are (*bionn*) at the fair, ask them if they have bought the lambs yet. It is difficult to get them at present.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXI.

Hugh, who was that at the window? I think that it was the bootmaker's wife. Do you know what was the bootmaker's name? Dermot O'Kelly was his name. Don't you know that he is dead? I am sorry for that. Were you acquainted with his father? Faith, I knew him very well. Dermot's sons are

very ill now. Are they better to-day? One of them is better. The other one was better yesterday, but the poor fellow (person) is dying to-day. It would be a pity if he died considering (see § 138) that he is so young. The bootmaker was an honest man. Had he enough money? Hardly. It was enough for himself, but he was not able to give enough to his sons. Where was Michael Murphy yesterday? It is probable that he was at the fair of Limerick. Was William O'Hart along with John O'Brien in Cork last year? I do not know. I would like to make the acquaintance of John and to make him talk. He can do it nicely (*see idioms*). Mary, my love, go to the butcher's shop for (asking *fcl*) some meat and to the baker's for some bread. We had not a taste of food since morning. You (*pl.*) must be very hungry and thirsty. We are, indeed. We would like thick slices of bread and butter, some fresh meat and a drop of wine. You (*pl.*) want it (*see idioms*). You (*pl.*) were perished with the cold. Were you at the great feis, Dermot? No. Ara, why? I was very sorry that I could not stay in the city. My wife was coming home from Derry (and she) ill. I had to meet her at the railway station and bring her home.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXII.

Ara, why were you not at the great feis in Galway yesterday, Dermot? It would delight me to be there and the feis going on but I could not go. The weather was terrible. It was pouring rain. Take my advice (*see idioms*) and be there to-morrow. It is little the "Jackeens" cared about the feis. They are bad Irishmen. Were you (*pl.*) there last year? We were, faith. It delighted me to hear the sweet Irish. The people of Galway have the best of Irish. It is

a very nice old city. Take off you coat. It is not snowing nor freezing now. We were perished with the cold yesterday. It is likely you (*pl.*) were. It is not as cold to-day as it was yesterday. What makes you (*see idioms*) put a big coat on you to-day, Con? "Is it what" you were cold? Yes. I fear that "it is what" the weather is getting worse. How far is it from us to Limerick? About a half-mile. Did you know that man who was over yonder? I did not know him well. What was his name? I do not know. Was it he who was selling a colt to the butcher at the fair? Yes. I think that he wanted the money. What is his way of living? I believe that he is a baker? Did you know the bootmaker's daughter? I did, well. Was she able to sing? She could do it nicely (*see idioms*). She was a very nice girl when she was young. Has Dermot's son the oats reaped yet? Not quite. He was very ill yesterday. His wife had to send for the doctor. Her husband is only a lazy sluggard. The daughter of the lazy man. The wives of the lazy men. I have to be off now. Wait a while. I cannot. I must step out briskly (*see idioms*).

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXIII.

Do you know Michael O'Brien? I do, well. Do you know what is his way of living now? I don't know from Adam (*see idioms*) where he gets his money. I hear that he does some sort of work in the city of Cork. He goes to work there. He knows the city well. He was a shopkeeper there in his youth. He lost his money. After that he and his brother Dermot were bootmakers in Galway. ~~Mayre~~, it was badly they made boots (*see idioms*). So signs on them (*see idioms*) they had to leave the place when all their money was spent. Dermot is wandering

now. The poor fellow has not a "stiver" (*see idioms*) but living from hand to mouth (*see idioms*). Up to very lately he was in Limerick along with Hugh Kelly. Hugh desired to keep him there but it is probable that Dermot preferred to go away by himself. Indeed he was greatly mistaken. There was not a more generous man on the face of the earth than Hugh's father. He had a great reputation. Hugh is as good as him. He is in good circumstances. It is happy for him. I would like to see him again. Where was his brother's daughter going yesterday? She was going to the fair. What was she doing there? She desired to sell her colt, her foal, her sheep (*pl.*) and her cows. What makes her (*see idioms*) do that? It is that there is another little farm to be sold near her own house and she would like to buy it. I wonder that she does not buy better land. Her daughter is not as strong as she was yesterday. I hear that she is dying to-day. It is a great pity. She was a very beautiful girl. There was not a nicer girl in Cork when she was there. She had hair of the colour of gold. Do you intend to go to Duklin to the market to-morrow? I do. Take my advice (*see idioms*) and stay at home. The weather is terrible. Perhaps you are right, Peter. It is snowing and freezing terribly.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXIV.

Were you ever in Galway, Cahal? I was, often. It is a pleasant old city. Westport is prettier than it. It is probable that you were often in a boat on the river at Cork. I was there last year. What an exceedingly *beautiful* river it is. How far from the city is it? It is beside it. Why were you not making yon old man from Limerick speak Irish yesterday

(*see idioms*)? I could not. He is a bad Irishman. He took no interest in the language. It is likely that "it is what" he was ashamed before the "Jackeens." Perhaps; but his father was a good Irishman. What way of living had *he*? He was a tailor during his youth, but he was a farmer at the end of his life. Michael, "it is what" I was thinking for a long time that I ought to sell my farm to my brother and go to America. I would like to get your opinion about it. For your life (*see idioms*) don't do it, my son. Be said by me (*see idioms*) and stay in Ireland. Ireland is a more beautiful country than America and the people of Ireland are more honest. It is not a lie nor exaggeration but the bare (board of the) truth to say that. Musha, it is no lie that there is* substance in your talk (*see idioms*), Michael. Rory McDermot and Kevin O'Kelly were in America up to lately. I am surprised that they did not stay there. Rory says that the country did not please him too well (*see idioms*). Is that the reason that he left it? Yes. He thought it was better for him to come home, because there was no good to be expecting to get work there. He says that a lot of people in America have not got anything (*see idioms*). They are very poor. Other people say that everyone there has abundance of money. I solemnly assure you (*see idioms*) that they do not be telling a jot of the truth.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXV.

Do you know is Thady Murphy, the bootmaker's brother, learning Irish? I met him yesterday on the street and he said to me that he is. Who is teaching him? Is it the school-master (who is teaching him)? No. I think that it is the doctor's

* "That there is not" is said in Irish.

brother (who is doing it). Does Irish be taught in the school-houses of the parish ? Yes. The bishop and the priests desired Irish to be taught in them. They caused the schoolmasters to learn it. The masters had to go to Galway and to Cork to get a knowledge of the language. I am surprised that some of them did not know Irish before that. It is a great wonder. Up to very lately the greater (greatest) portion of the school-masters had not much Irish. They did not take much interest in it. Has the lawyer's sister's daughter good Irish ? Middling. She was learning it in the school in Dublin. I wonder that she does not go to Galway and that she does not settle down there for a while. She would like to do so. She desired lately to go there. She would like to make the acquaintance of some of the people and to make them talk Irish. She was nearly going wild with anger (*see idioms*) because her father did not let her go. It was not right for him not to let her. It is my opinion that he is not a good Irishman. Not a word of lie you have. His people were always "Jackeens." They never heeded Ireland or anything which pertained to her. They would not care if their country were under the big sea. One of them never learned a word of Irish. I have not a particle of respect for such people. We should not be proud of them (have pride out of them).

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXVI.

Rory, did you hear that a great accident happened to lame Cahal ? No. What happened to him ? "It is what" the poor fellow was walking beside the river the other day. After a while it got windy. As you know there are big high trees growing near the path. The wind broke a long heavy branch off one of the trees. On the instant the branch fell down

with a "flop." It struck Cahal on the shoulder and knocked him down. Was there anybody present to help him? No. He said to me yesterday that he heard a (the) person talking to another person going the road near the place. He thought that they were coming towards him. It is probable that they did not hear Cahal and they went off with themselves. Why did not Cahal say something? "It is what" he was so weak (as) that he could not say a word. After a while he got a little better. It was not long until big Thady's children came across the road. "It is what" they were going to the big field for the grey colt. They were in a great hurry. They had to climb over the wall which was near Cahal. There is no need for me to say that Cahal was greatly rejoiced. He rose on his elbow (he struck his elbow under him). He saluted them. They came towards him without delay. They raised him and brought him to an old house belonging to Kevin McCarthy. When I heard the news I called in. We laid him on the bed. Did you (*bl.*) send for the doctor? Yes. Did he come immediately? Yes. He attended to Cahal's shoulder. An accident happened to the doctor himself as he was going across the river. The stones were slippery and he fell headlong into the water. We took him out of it. It was a bad journey for the (my) poor doctor.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXVII.

Did you see Thady O'Reilly yesterday? No; but I saw his daughter, Catherine. She is an amiable girl. She spent a while lately over in London. She said that it is a fine city but that she did not like to remain there longer. She much preferred (*see idioms*) to be in Ireland. It was worth her

while to come home. She came over on the steamer the other day. She and her brother's daughter went on a visit to the County Galway. They settled down in a farmer's house near Galway town. The farmer welcomed them heartily. They made him talk plenty of Irish. They said that he had the best of Irish but that "it is what" he was ashamed of (before) them because he had it. It is likely that he is a Jackeen. No; but the poor man has not much knowledge. He said to them that he preferred one word of bad English to a hundred words of good Irish. Ora, is it not a poor story! His eldest son had not a word of Irish. His English was *very bad*. We heard that he paid a visit to England a little while ago. He thought that he was a gentleman because he knew (had) English. "It was what" the English were ridiculing him on account of the queer accent that was on his talk. They had not a particle of respect for him. He did not take care of his business. So signs on him (*see idioms*), he had to come back again. It is better for him to be amongst the people of Ireland. He had nothing (not a "rap" *see idioms*) when he came home. He was worse off than (he was) when he went to England. There is not a nicer country than Ireland on the face (back) of the earth. It is smaller than England but it is much more beautiful. I hear that Scotland is as nice as Ireland. Did you (*pl.*) hear was the weather as terrible in Galway as it was in Dublin? We heard that it was finer in Galway. Thady's children said that they heard it was pouring rain in Westport yesterday. What made them (*see idioms*) come home so soon? I am surprised that they did not stay longer in Galway. Catherine was pressed for time and she had to depart.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXVIII.

Did you get any account of (about) Kevin McCarthy lately? Yes, I heard yesterday that he was in Belfast the other day. Why did he go there? He went to buy a colt for the lawyer. His wife said to me that he was to go to Dublin after that. He had some business to do there. Did you see him lately? Yes. I met him on the street in Galway. He desired to strike up a conversation with me (*see idioms*) but he was pressed for time. The train was to depart immediately. There was a long journey before him. Did he do much business in Galway? I am afraid that he did not. He did more work in Limerick. He knows (from experience) the people of that place better. I know that. He was a tailor in that city. Why did he not remain there? He was in a sad predicament (*see idioms*) last year. He lost all his money. He had to leave the place. He went up to Dublin. He is a shop-keeper there at present. He is improved now. His wife thought it was better for him to go to America. She was greatly mistaken. It is better for him to be in Ireland. That is clear to her now. Had they any children? They had only a son and daughter. They died in their youth. Which of them were the father and mother fondest of? They were fonder of the daughter. What kind of girl was she? She was a very beautiful girl. She had hair of the colour of gold. She was to be married to (with) a man in Derry. They gave beautiful rings to each other. It was a great pity that she died so soon considering that she was so young and so beautiful. Did you ever see her? I did. I saw her oftener than I saw the brother.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XXXIX.

Did Eefy Kelly go home yet ? She did not, yet. Did you see her lately ? No, but I saw her brother, Thady. He came over from Scotland on the steamer the other day. He went over last year. Did he like to be over there ? No. He much preferred to be in Ireland. I met him the other day down at the harbour. He struck up a conversation with me (*see idioms*). I could only stay talking with him for a little while. I was pressed for time. I had to exert myself to the utmost (*see idioms*) to be in time for the train. I had to go to Westport. Do you go oftener to Westport than to Galway ? Yes It is a shorter journey. It is a longer journey to Cork than to Galway. Were there (white) blossoms on the potatoes beside the way ? No. The blight was coming on them. The weather was wetter about Wesport than in any other place in Ireland. It is near the sea. It was finer and warmer in Cork. (The) misfortune is on the people on the side of the mountain on account of the blight being on the potatoes. Many a person of them is getting weak with (the) hunger. The very poor people are more numerous than the rich people. The greater (greatest) portion of them have nothing at all (*see idioms*). But as the proverb says—"God's help is nearer than the door." The last year was not so bad for the farmers. It was fine enough until the end of the year. It was not long after that until the frost and snow came. The farmers did not succeed in sowing the potatoes in time. No sooner was the cold weather past than the rain and wind came and they destroyed the crops. What a great pity it is !

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XL.

Did you (*pl.*) get tidings of Eefy Murphy lately? We met her the other day at the railway station. We went there to meet our friend, Rory McCarthy. Did Eefy and Rory inquire for us (*see idioms*)? They did. What an agreeable girl Eefy is? She is, faith. There is not a nicer girl in the city of Galway. We are fonder of her than of her brother John. It is my opinion that there was not an uglier man than her brother at the fair of Kildare yesterday. He does not run after anything but the "Jackeens." He said to me that he thought that it is easier to learn English than to learn Irish. His sister takes great interest in the language. She says that it is the language of her own country. Did she go to county Galway to learn Irish last year? Yes. She spent her holidays in Galway town. She likes the old streets of the city greatly. She was saying to me that she thinks it worth her while to walk through them in order to see the old houses. Was her brother with her? No fear of him, my son. He much preferred to be in the company of the "Jackeens" in Dublin. Is John a doctor? No. He is a lawyer. Is his father *the doctor*? No. He is the baker. John wished during his youth to be a musician. He played badly (*see idioms*) and he gave it up (rose out of it). He did no work for (during) a while but he is a lawyer now. He will have to expend all his energy (*see idioms*) to work in order to make (*baint amach*) a livelihood.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LXI.

Did you see (*pl.*) yon hag's son lately? Yes. We met him at the market in Belfast the other day. What is his name? Kevin Murphy is his name. His mother is as old as the hills (fog, in Irish). Kevin is very fond of (the) drink(ing). Was he drunk at

the fair ? He was, faith. He and Michael Kelly were drinking together. Another man came in and struck up a conversation with them. A fight rose between them on the spot. Michael seized the other man by the throat. A hound belonging to the other man jumped up on Michael's back and seized his coat with his (her) mouth. He (she) tore the coat. Kevin struck the hound. The hound turned and on the instant he (she) bit Kevin's hand. Why did not the police seize them ? Because they were absent. They heard (tidings) about the fight when the men were gone. They went searching for them. They did not discover (find out) Kevin until nightfall (the falling of the night). The moon was bright. They reached Kevin's door. They knocked at (struck) the door. The hag, Kevin's mother, was sitting beside the fire. Kevin was lying on the bed asleep. She rose and opened the door. The police went in and seized Kevin by the shoulder. There was not a bit of good for him to say a word. No sooner had they him in a grip of the hands than they bore him off with them. He is locked up since. It is many a man they had locked up after the fair day. What a poor story it is ! I have not a particle of respect for such people.

EXERCISE XLII.

Are you sleepy, Conan, my love ? No, mother ; I am not sleepy now, but I am tired. The proverb says—"It is better to be tired than dead." I was asleep when (see § 138) I was sitting in the big chair beside the window. Is Rory lying on the bed yet ? No, he is standing outside of the door. It seems to me it is better for him to remain lying down. Did he not say to you that he had a severe (big) cold ? I

think that I heard him saying that. A fit of illness seized (struck) him last year. He had like to die but at long last he recovered. You ought to advise him not to go out in (under) the cold. He is weak since then. 'Pon my soul, there is not a bit of good advising him. He will never have any sense. He does not put on his overcoat when he is going out at night looking for the sheep and the lambs. Is yon old hag, Mary O'Brien, living on the side of the mountain yet? Yes. Does she make medicine out of the herbs now? Yes. Where does she get the herbs? She gets them by moon-light out on the mountain. She puts something through them and she puts them in the pot or in the kettle over a turf fire (fire of turf). Do you think will Rory buy any medicine from her? I do not know. If he does (buy), it is certain that he will not pay her for (the sake of) it. If he will not (pay) it is my opinion (conjecture) that she will fail him. He is thinking of going to the sea (salt water). He will be going next week. He will stay there for a week.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLIII.

Do you know where is Keeran O'Connor now? I do not know, but I heard that he was in Wexford last week. He is thinking of settling down there. Is Keeran the lawyer's brother? No. It is Conan. Is Keeran a musician? No. He is a doctor. He was a secretary in his youth, but he is a doctor now. He will be a great man "out here" with the help of God. I have no doubt that he will. He is doing his level best to promote the work of the Irish language in Waterford. It is a very great advantage such a man to be in the town. Did you write to him lately? No. I was about to write to him

when you came in. Did you see his wife, Ellen, lately ? I saw her the other day as she was on the point of departing on the steamer from Cork. I saluted her in Irish. She said nothing. "Don't you understand Irish ?" says I. "Not a word," says she, "I have not the slightest knowledge (not a jot of knowledge) of (on) the language. And, sure, I do not care, either." She desired not to teach Irish to her children. Nothing would do Keeran (*see* *putáip*) but to teach it to them. She could not help it then. Hurrah for him. He is a good Irishman. He went to Cork looking for a school master. Did he get one ? Yes ; but the master failed him. He had just recovered from (put off him) a fit of illness and he got another cold (another cold came on him). He was lying down for a week and he could not come to Waterford. Keeran did his best and he got another man at last. It is a great benefit that Irish is now being taught in Waterford.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLIV.

Did you pay the rent on your house yet, Keeran ? I have just paid it. I was thinking of going to Ballina to pay it during last week. I was on the point of departing when I met Connor O'Sullivan. He was about to go to Westport and he made me go along with him. He is a neighbour of mine (to me). It is usual for him to go to the fair of Westport about this time each year to sell his stock. He did his best to sell the stock but he failed (it failed on him). I do not like Connor. He has a poisonous desire for whiskey. I left him in the market place. I had to buy a pound of tea for my wife. Having bought it I went out on the street again. As I was going out I saw Connor (and he) standing opposite

the shop. There was another man along with him. I think that he was a fisherman. He was standing beside Connor near the path. They were mad drunk. They were talking about the market. The other man angered Connor. He seized him by the throat. The fisherman struck Connor on the jaw and knocked him down. I thought that he was done for then beyond ever (*see idioms*). After a while he sat up. No sooner was he sitting than the police came and arrested them. I went after them but it was no good. They locked them up. Will you see them soon again ? Yes. Say to them that it was a great shame for them. Let them not be drunk again.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLV.

Daniel, have you sown the seed oats yet ? I have just sown it and I am about to sow the barley. Will you sow potatoes in the big field this year ? I will not. I sowed potatoes there last year but they failed (on me). The land is too wet. It was bad (a bad consequence) for (on) the country that the blight came on the potatoes so soon in the year. I hope in God that the weather will be finer "out here." It will, with the help of God. It is my opinion (conjecture) that the bad weather is nearly past. It is always raining among these mountains. There is only a shower (in it) now. Did you see my neighbour, Kevin O'Sullivan, and his wife lately ? Yes, as I was going to the fair of Westport yesterday I met them. He introduced me to his wife. I did not know her before that. "Musha, I am very glad to make the acquaintance of your wife, Kevin," says I, "let you (*pl.*) visit me as you are coming home tonight." When I came home they were there (pre-

sent) before me. I welcomed them heartily. "Rest yourselves," says I to them, "draw up to the hearth and warm yourselves." I said to Nora to shove to the door as it was very cold. They were thankful to me but they were pressed for time. They had a long way to go. Nothing would do (*see fuláin*) the wife but to depart at once. "Where are the boys?" says she, "let them go out and let them tell (say to) us if the moon is up (in its sitting) yet." They did so and they said that it was bright moonlight (that there was good light on the moon). On hearing that she said—"Let us depart without delay. We must (we need to) step it out briskly." They bade us farewell then.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLVI.

Do you know yon boy, Daniel O'Malley? Yes. I met him the other day as I was going to (the) Mass. He had just come over from Scotland. My sister introduced him to me. On going home we were sitting together in my mother's house. It is extraordinary the interest which Daniel has in the language of his country. "Let us not speak a word but Irish," says he. "All right," (*see idioms*) says I, "let us have plenty of Irish. Let us do our best not to speak any English." My brother, Denis, was standing beside the fire (and he) silent. He did not speak a word for a while. He takes no interest in the language but as much as the sole of his boot. He is a "Jackeen." He began talking with a man from Kilkenny who was present. "Don't mind them," says he, "let them be speaking Irish if they wish. I don't know from Adam (*see idioms*) why they are speaking Irish instead of (the) English. My brother 'does be' working as hard as he can (at the

heart of his best) learning Irish. Let him do (§ 207) as he likes (*see idioms*). I think that he is a great fool (§§ 21, 22, 31). He is (§ 42) buying books every day and wasting (throwing astray) his money (§ 82)." "Let ye say (§ 207) what ye like (*see idioms*), Denis," says I, "we ourselves think it worth our while (§ 53) to speak (§ 115) the language of Ireland. You (*pl.*) must all learn it (§ 119) 'out here.' You (*pl.*) will be (§ 192) doing your level best trying to learn it (§ 119). We will be humbugging *you* (*pl.*) then (that time)."

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLVII.

Do you remember the lad that used to be (§ 208) along with us in the college? Is it the tall thin lad from Kerry? Yes. Of the family of the O'Sullivans, is it? (*see idioms*). Yes. I remember himself and his brother well. They used to be sleeping (§ 190) in one room with me. I used to spend (§ 211) my holidays in Kerry along with them. Used *you* (*pl.*) to stir up the people about the Irish? Yes. We used to establish branches of (§ 89) the Gaelic League. Irish is spoken (*see* § 209) there still. Used *you* (*sing.*) teach Irish to the young people? Yes. It is extraordinary the interest which they used to take in the language. The elder (eldest §§ 153, 154, 156) brother has just got (§ 201) a big prize in the University. The younger (youngest) brother also is about to go (§ 194) to the University. He is thinking of (§ 195) being a lawyer (§ 36). It is his best line of action to pursue (*see idioms*). The father is not satisfied to let him go to the University. He grudges (§ 53) him the money. If (§ 215) his father lets him go there, he is all right (*see idioms*). It is high time for him to begin now. The father is

bad about his money (*see idioms*). He is a "Jackeen" also. I solemnly assure you that there is not (*see idioms*) such a "Jackeen" to be found (§ 114 c) between (§ 72, Rule 5) Kerry and Belfast. He detests Irish. So signs on him (*see idioms*) the people have not a particle of respect for him. He used to be (§ 208) wild with anger (*see idioms*) because his sons used to learn (§ 211) Irish. They used to take no notice of his talk (*see idioms*). "Let him be (§ 203) talking for ever (until the womb of Judgment)," said (§ 189) Rory to me last year, as we were going (§ 205) home, "we intend to learn (§ 115) the language of our country."

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLVIII.

Come here, O vein of my heart. Draw up to the table. Did you hear (§ 170) that Denis McCarthy, the butcher, has just (§ 201) died? No. Was he not lame? Yes. A great accident happened to him when he was a boy (§ 35). He was very fond of fruit. He used to be (§ 208) hiding in his neighbour's garden to steal (§ 114 b) apples and gooseberries. One day he went (§ 177) climbing up on an apple tree beside (§ 100) the wall of the house to pluck (§ 114 b) apples. The owner (man) of the garden (§ 87) was looking out the window and he saw (§ 176) Denis. Out with him towards Denis to beat him (§ 119). The boy having seen him (§ 206) got frightened (fear came on him). The owner of the garden was going wild with dint of anger (*see idioms*). Denis had not enough time to come (§ 114 a) down. The branch of the tree broke and he fell down with a "flop." He was lame since. Who was the owner (§ 27) of the garden? Of what family was he (*see idioms*)? He was of the family of the O'Donnells (*see idioms*). From County Mayo

(those are), is it ? Yes. I knew him well. He was a well-off (strong) farmer (§§ 21, 22, 51, 132). He seized (§ 185) on Denis by the throat. He sent for the police.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE XLIX.

Only for (§ 217) a friend of his (with him) Denis would be (§ 214) locked up during the night. He had like to die with fear (§ 189). The farmer accused Denis of often stealing (that he used to be (§ 208) often stealing) his apples. The friend said that he was a liar. "Let ye say (§ 207) what ye like (*see idioms*), says he, "I solemnly declare (*see idioms*) that it was not Denis (§§ 27, 146, 147) was guilty of it. Even if he did it now (§ 215), he did not do (§ 182) it before. There used to be other boys going over the wall. I used to be looking at them from the top of the old castle. *They* (§ 49) used to be stealing the fruit(s) (§§ 82, 88)." They released Denis. He got off scot-free then (*see idioms*). Do you know his son, Kieran ? Musha, I do well. He would be a better boy (§§ 214, 35) if it were not that (§ 217) he used to be along with the children of yon big (§ 118) woman. Does he speak (§ 56) Irish ? No. Do not take it ill of him (*see idioms*) as Irish is not spoken (§ 209) now about his place. If (§ 217) he does not know it now, he will know it "out here." He will learn (§ 198) it. "Better late than never" (*see idioms*). He has just gone (§ 201) to the college to learn it (§ 119). He is all right now (*see idioms*). He will be (§ 192) improving every day. I was talking to him the other day. Can't he describe everything nicely (*see idioms*) ? Yes. Is it not a great pity that he is not living (§ 135) in Galway considering that (§ 138) he has such a desire for the language ?

COMPOSITION EXERCISE L.

Did Murrough O'Kelly and his son go (§ 177) to the (tillage) field yesterday? No. They went to the forge with the plough. They were ploughing the garden (§ 87) and they broke the plough against (§ 100) a stone. It was necessary for the smith to mend it. Nothing would do Murrough (*see* *futáip*) but to harrow (§ 115) the big field also. They would harrow (§ 219) it, if it were not that (§ 217) some of the tines of the harrow (§ 89) were lost. They had to send in the evening for iron to make (§ 114 *b*) tines. Murrough's wife wanted a spit also and the smith made (§ 182) it. It is hanging (§ 209) behind the door now. Murrough is thinking of (§ 195) putting (§ 115) manure on the field to-morrow. He was on the point (§ 195) of doing it last week but it was pouring rain and he had to put it off. He would not be able to do it at all this week if (§ 217) the weather were not improving. If (§ 215) he gets (§ 97) good weather next week, he is all right (*see* *idioms*). The weather will be improving "out here," with the help of God (§ 87, Rule 9). It is high time for it. The blossoms are not on the whitethorn bush (§ 83) yet. There used to be (§ 208) a lot of blackberries in the hedge (§ 73, Rule 2) round the field but Murrough cut the hedge last autumn. He is thinking of planting apple trees in its place.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LI.

Where did Felim O'Mahony go (§ 177) the other day? To Galway, is it? No, he went to *Ballina* (§ 49). Nothing would do him (*see* *futáip*) but to go (§ 116) to the fair to meet (§ 100) the butcher, Dermot O'Connor. He desired to make (§ 115) a match for his daughter with Dermot's son. She is marriageable now. Felim

would like if he had (§ 216) a good son-in-law. He is very fond of Dermot's son. It seems (§ 189) to him (that) the young man is fated by God for his daughter. It is difficult to satisfy her (§ 119). A boot-maker from Westport asked her of her father lately. She refused him. She said that (it was what) he was not young enough. Only for that (§ 217) she would take him. Her people were satisfied (§ 53) with the money which he had. He has no need of money (there is no want of money on him). When he heard (§ 170) that she would not take him he was very angry (§ 64). He rushed off as quickly as he could (*see idioms*). I don't wonder at that. Felim went after him (§ 100) but it was no good. He would not listen (§ 218) to a word. He thought that they desired (§ 53) more money with (at) their son-in-law. "If it were the case (§ 216) that we did," says her father, "we would be able to get it. If it is the case (§ 215) that I am poor, I do not care. Let me be poor (§ 204) or let me not, what business is it of yours (§ 61)?" The boot-maker had not a word more to say (*see pop*).

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LII.

Did you (*pl.*) see (§ 176) Keane MacDonagh lately? He came (§ 171) suddenly out of the bootmaker's shop as I was going (§ 205) past. He struck up a conversation with me. I asked him was he about (§ 194) to go to the Pipers' Society? He said he had just been (§ 202) there. I then asked him would he go (§ 225) to the Gaelic class. I informed him that the work would be (§ 214) going on in the school house in the evening. He did not answer me. He pretended that he did not hear me. He is only a "stageen." No fear (danger) it is the language of

his country (§ 48) which he is learning (§ 223). He would not learn (§ 219) it. He has a poisonous desire for foreign habits. I noticed that he took great interest in it when I was telling him about the party at Thady's house and about the amusement that was to be (§ 114 a) in it. When he heard (§ 170) that they would have foreign dances nothing would keep (§ 219) him. He would not come (§ 224) to the classes with me. He rushed off as hard as he could (*see idioms*). I knew well what he was "up to" (*see* *ruaðaṇ*). His brother has excellent Irish. *He* is a good Irishman (§§ 21, 22, 31). My heart beat (started) with pride when I heard the sweet Irish which he was speaking (§ 223). It would put (§ 218) the flower of youth on you to be (§ 116) listening to him. It is happy for (§ 61) him. It is not a lie nor exaggeration but the bare (board of the) truth. I solemnly assure you that there is not a better (§ 153) Gaelic speaker to be got (§ 114 c) in Ireland. Long life to him.

COMPOSITION EXERCISE LIII.

Did Keane O'Byrne go (§ 177) home to Westport yet? No. He is to depart (§ 114 a) to-morrow. Shall you see (§ 222) him to-day? No. I would see him only (§ 217) for he had to go (§ 116) to the fair to sell (§ 114 b) his cattle. He had an appointment with Keeran McHugh. Keeran did not come (§ 171) to meet him. He must (*see* *ruaðaṇ*) have been ill. Yes. He fell ill (a fit of illness struck him) yesterday. It is a great pity. According to what (according as) I heard (§ 170) they were obliged to send for the doctor. The doctor said that he was in a condition for the priest. He thought it imperative to hurry up the priest immediately. He

did (§ 182) his level best to cure (§ 114 b) the sick person. Keeran is not the first person (§ 27) he cured. He is a good doctor. He was to be (§ 114 a) a lawyer when he was a boy (§ 35). Is he a Gaelic speaker (§§ 21. 22) ? Yes (§ 32). He had tasty Irish from the cradle. What used he be doing (§§ 208. 223) in Wexford ? He used to be teaching Irish. Irish is not spoken (§ 209) in that district now. It will soon be spoken again, with the help of God. You would not hear (§ 221) a word there until Keeran went to the place. He teaches Irish well (*see idioms*). According to my opinion he would do greater work (§§ 154. 155) in the country if he were not (§ 217) so weak as he was.



IDIOMS NOT INCLUDED IN THE VOCABULARY.

Bláinig thíot amach an dothar, shove the door to (*lit.* push out off you the door).

Ír é do buac é, it is your best line of action to pursue.

Ír é buac na tíre é, it "crowns" the country, *i.e.*—does it the greatest good.

Ní bocáit go dtí é, there are not many as poor (*lit.* not poor until him).

Ní theas-gheal go dtí é, there was never such good news (*lit.*—no good story until it).

Dáin an écláir anuair thíom má tá—I solemnly assure you that there is not—(*lit.* cut the ear down off me if there is —).

Cao ír ainnm túist, (M.) Cá hainm túist, (U.) Cé an t-ainm atá ort, (C.) } What is your name ?

Cao ar tú (M.), } Cé píb ar tú (C.), } Where are you from ?
Cá hár tú (U.) }

Ír ar Gaillim é (or ró), he is from Galway.

Ba maití pá n-a ciond aithisír é, he was good (generous) about his money.

Ba óona (ónna, C.) fadaí é, he was bad (not generous) about it.

Cé an bealaic (or líne) atá leir, what is his way of living ?

Ní móri óuit é, you need it.

B'fearr liom go móri fada, I would much prefer.

Tá go maist, all right.

Ír theas uairí a óéanam (C.), he does it nicely (*lit.*—it is nice from him to do it).

Tá a fhloict aithí, so signs on him (*lit.*—its track is on him).

Óeathairn rath na míos muaidh aige (N. C.), he has nothing, he has not a "stiver" (or a "rap"), (*lit.*—dickens the colour of the red kings at him. It probably refers to the king's head on copper coins).

Ag cuir an lae in oisíú éan an lae i mbáraé (N. C.), living from hand to mouth (*lit.*—putting to-day unto to-morrow).

Déan mao oípm (M.), be said by me, take my advice (*lit.*—do a thing on me).

Cairde an tóisigh atá oírt (U.)? What way are you?

Tá mé ari mo rogha-tóisigh (U.), I am very well.

Soradh ñeiri oírt a tóeanam (U. and N. C.)? What makes or what causes (*lit.*, gives on) you to do it?

Fágaim le huodaict, I solemnly declare (*lit.*, I leave by will).

Ná tóean é ari éraiceann do cluairfe (or cluair), don't do it for your life—*lit.* on the skin of your ear, or ears).

Tá craiceann ari an gcainnnt rín, that is well expressed language, there is substance in that talk (*lit.*, there is a skin on that talk).

Ná bog atá an craiceann oírt, how generous you are! (*lit.* is it not soft the skin is on you.)

Ní fuil (a) fíor agam pá éalam na hÉireann, I do not know from Adam (*lit.*, its knowledge is not at me under the land of Ireland).

Ní fuil (a) fíor agam ñeiri, beo ioná bairste, I do not know from Adam (*lit.*, it's knowledge is not at me born, alive nor baptised).

Ní feadair an domhan bhaonaé (M.), Ní feadair an traoigh (M.),	I do not know "from Adam," do not know "in the world." The an in these phrases is probably a softened down form of 'rón.
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Ní móri ódom an bóthar do éan óiom comh maist ír (= agur) tá in mo cioraidh, I must (= I need to) step it out as briskly as I can (*lit.*, I must put the road off me as well as is in my feet).

Bí ré ag léimniú ari a cónair Bí ré ag dul ari a éraiceann	} le teann feirfe, he was wild } with dint of anger.
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Fá piád ír (= agur) go (C.), because (*lit.*—under saying as that).

Bain bárru na cluairfe óiom má tá, I solemnly assure you that there is not — ; (*lit.*—cut the top of the ear off me if there is —).

Tá ré ari agam, I shall have to expend all my energy in order to (M.) ; I must (and I shall have to expend all my energies in order to succeed, C.).

Do buail ré liom (fúm or umam), M. Éiríla mé ari, Do capaú liom (oípm or ódom) é, C. & U.	} I met him.
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Cuimí an bóthar níot com meair iñ (= agus) tá in do chórtas, step it out as briskly as you can (*lit.*—put the road off you as quickly as is in your feet).

Tá mo énairé pénéanta anoir fheadar (tá an t-áit ar mhaia b'ionann iñ) ariamh, I am “done for” now beyond ever before (*lit.*—my button is done now beyond ever).

Do bheannuis ré iirtealé, he entered saluting (*lit.*—he blessed in).

Ní mó ioná go maist do chaitinig ré liom, it did not please me over well (*lit.*—it is not more than well it pleased me).

Tá an-bhliúd agam airtí, I am very proud of her (*lit.*, out of her).

Ní fuil aon baint agam leir, I have nothing to do with him.

Ní fuil aon éaoi ar agam, I have no way out of it, I cannot avoid it. An bhfuil aon báire nuaioideáct’ agat (C.), have you any (crop of) news?

Óeathán cuio aitínír’ (C.), not a word (*lit.*, dickens a share of telling).

Ari énairi ré mo chuaipiñ leat (or oif, M.), did he inquire with you about me? [*lit.*, did he put my inquiry with (or on) you?]

Iñ fíorí é do foist, it is true for you (*lit.*, your tune is true).

“Beatha óuine a tóil,” his will is a person’s life (proverb).

Ná tós oif é, do not take it ill of me (*lit.*, do not take it on me).

Ari neairis-meirge, mad drunk.

Tá rúil le Dia agam, I hope in God.

“Iñ feairí go mall ’ná go bhfáit,” “better late than never” (proverb).

“Tigéann gacé maist le cairthe,” every good comes by waiting (proverb).

Leis ré chaitír é, he let it past him, he took no notice of it.

Leis ré aif, he pretended, let on.

Tá rúi juo beag ari an aorai (N. C.), he is tipsy, “tight.”

Ag cuimí na rúl ériú, staring at him (*lit.*—putting the eyes through him).

Do leis ré chaitír é, he let it pass, took no notice of it.

Aibhlí do miosca juo, say what you like (*lit.*—your choice of things).

Óeán do miosca juo, do as you please.

Ní baoisgal feirige òom, there is no danger of my getting angry.

Tá mo élioríse ag cuimí oif, my heart is aching (*lit.*—putting on me).

Ag cur i n-ağaird a céile, opposing one another.

"Ná leig vo lear aři cáirne," don't postpone what is for your good (proverb).

Fao ḥaoğaird čuige, long life (*lit.* length of life) to him.

Tá aigé, he has achieved his purpose, he has got what he wanted.

Tá leir, he has his opportunity, he is all right, he has got off scot-free.

Cé tá leat? Who is at (*lit.*, with) you (*i.e.*—remonstrating with, nagging at, urging you)?

Cé bí leat, who was annoying you or nagging at you (*lit.*—with you)?

Ní'l caðairi aři bít ̄beit leir, there is no good to be "at him" (remonstrating with or urging him).

Ir iongantac̄ ve'n ḥraogáil, it is wonderful or extraordinary.

Créad̄ ró, why (*lit.*—about what)?

Cé'ři vioř é (C.) Cé ó'ři vioř é (C.)	} Of what family is he (<i>lit.</i> —of whom is he)? Cé ó'ři vioř é=cé híar ná vaoine aři vioř é ̄beit vioř, who are the people for whom he is of them, <i>i.e.</i> —who are the people who can claim him as being of them or belonging to them?
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Cé'ři vioř é, Cé ó'ři vioř é,	} Of what family was he?
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Ir ve muinntir ḥagallais é, he is of the O'Reilly family (*lit.*—of the people of Reilly).

Cá ḥrior vuit, how do you know (*lit.*—whence is the knowledge to you)?

"Ní luđa ḥriogoe 'ná máctař an uilc," a fleshworm is not smaller than the origin (*lit.*—mother) of evil (proverb).

Saoiri nač iao, other artisans, artisans besides them (*lit.*—artisans that are not they).

Tá rē aři an ḥgaðainn (or ḥgaða) ir feařiř ran áit, he is the best smith in the place (*lit.*—on the best smith).

Tá rē aři na ḥaithniř ir feařiř ran áit, he is one of the best smiths in the place (*lit.*—on the best smiths).

Tá rē ag taeðairt an férí, he is dead and buried (*lit.*—giving, *i.e.*, manuring the grass).

Ir ařtealé liom riñ, I think that strange or queer, I am surprised at that.

Le aðaðt mo þeadað, by the will of my life (used in introducing an assertion).

Cuimh ré cluair síri féin, he listened attentively (*lit.*—he put an ear on himself).

Bain ap (C.), rush off quickly, be off.

Bain ré ap 'rna fárgaí(b) (or i moárru na ðfárgaí), he rushed off as fast as he could (C.).

Niomh bain ré méadu n'á fhrónin nó go, he never stopped until (*lit.*—he did not take a finger from his nose until. C.).

Niomh éearctuisg uairó aðt gaoð an focail, he only needed a hint (*lit.*—the wind of the word).

Tá cuma na maiðearfa oifte, you look well (*lit.*—you have the appearance of goodness).

Tá punt agam oifte, you owe me a pound (*lit.*—there is a pound at me on you).

Ní éarft 'ná fút a macair (or macair) ré, you will get it (*lit.*—it is not over you nor under you it will go, *i.e.*—it will go to you).



APPENDIX.

1. The prepositional pronouns of *te* are pronounced in Ulster—*taom*, *taot*, *tae*, *taite* (*tauí*), *taoinn*, *taoibh*, *taoibh*. In Aran and in West Galway *tioibh* is pronounced *tíob*; it is pronounced *tioibh* in the rest of C.

2. *tonnam*, *tonnat*, &c., are prond. *annam*, *annat*, &c. in C. *tonnta* is prond. *tonntab* in W. Galway and Aran. The latter is a survival from the old Irish.

3. The prepositional pronoun *tiomáir* is often used in M. instead of the preposition *tiomáin*. In U. *tiomáir* becomes *tiomári* and *tiomra* becomes *tiomrá*. In Aran and West Galway *tiomra* is prnd. *tiomrabs*.

4. *Artá* is prond. *artab* in Aran and West Galway.

5. In C. *cúgam*, *cúgat*, &c., are prond. *hugam*, *hugat*, &c., or often '*ugam*', *ugat*, &c. In M. they are prond. *cum*, *cút*, *cúige*, *cúití*, *cúinn*, *cúibh*, *cúta*. In Aran and West Galway, *cúca* is prond. *hucab*.

6. *Trírtá* is prond. *trírtab* in Aran and West Galway. This is a survival from the old Irish.

7. In W. Galway *tríti*, *tríib* and *tríota* are respectively prond. *tríte*, *tríib* and *tríob*. *Tríota* is used in U. instead of *tríota*.

8. *Eatormainn*, *eatormaibh* and *eatorma* are prond. *eatormainn*, *eatormaí* and *eatormab* in Aran and West Galway. *Eatorma* is sometimes found instead of *eatorma*.

9. *Béiró* is prond. *béiró* (nearly like English word *by*) in S. C. and *beig* in M. It is prond. as spelled in N. C. and U. *Béimír* is prond. *beimír* in M. The e of *béar*, *béin*, *béimír*, etc., is short in M.

9. In the *third person singular* of the future the final *t* is pronounced *g* in M.

In the *first person plural* the inflexions are pronounced -*rámadaoir* or -*rímír* in M. Often in M. the final syllable is omitted leaving only -*rám*.

In the spoken language the *r* of these endings is usually aspirated and sounded like *h*. If the word be emphasised the *r* is often sounded. This *h* sound, when following *b*, *v*, or *g*, changes them into respectively *p*, *t*, or *c*, e.g.—*rguabhras*, *réabhras*, *leigheas*, which are prond. *rguapras*, *réatas*, *leiceas*.

Canon Bourke states that the best speakers usually sound the *p* and it would seem desirable to follow this practice as it makes the endings more distinct.

The endings -óċao, -óċai, -óċaió, &c., are sounded in full in N. C. and U.; but in S. C. and M. are contracted to -ó'v, -ó'i, -ó' (ó'is, M.), &c., the gutteral c being lost.

In M. the synthetic form of the third person plural is often used even when the subject is expressed, e.g.—pórfaito riav, they will marry.

10. bíov is prond. bíop in N. C.; bíoc in S. C. and M. When bíov precedes the pronouns beginning with *r* it is prond, like bí-*t*
ré, &c., in C. and U. bíov is often spelled bíoeav.

bíóv is often prond. bígv.

bíov muv is usually spoken in C. and U. instead of bímír. In S. Leinster and E. M. bíomuvrt is spoken.

11. The ending -av in the imperative is prond. úv in N. C. and U.; -ac in S. C. and M. When preceding ré, ri, rinn, rib or r av it is prond. -at in C. and U., e.g.—pórfait ré, cuijít ri.

In C. and U. the *first person plural* -iv is usually prond. pórtav muv, &c.; in W. M. it is prond. pórtavor, but pórtavrt in S. L. and E. M.

In the *second person plural* -iv is frequently prond. -igv in C. and U. and E. M. but -is in Kerry and parts of Cork, e.g., véanav, véanaigv or véanaig.

When the stem ends in -iv or -iv, the ending of the *second person plural*, -igv or -iv is usually prond. -is with the accent upon it, in M. E.g.—In the second person singular, riv and éiv are respectively prond. riv and éiv (with accent on first syllable) while the *second persons plural*, riv and éiv are prond. riv and éiv (with accent on the second syllable).

12. bíov is prond. bíoc in M. and S. C.; bí-ú in N. C. and U. In C. and U. when it precedes ré, ri, rinn, rib, riav it is prond. bí-*t*. The same rule applies to other verbs also. The ending is made slender to agree with the slender *r*. The opposite tendency is observed in parts of M. where the *r* of the pronoun is sometimes made broad, e.g.—bíov rae.

The termination of the *first person plural* is prond. -amáoir, or -imír in W. M. but -amuirt or -eamuirt in E. M. In C. and U. these terminations of the first person plural are not generally used. We find instead,—bíov muv, cuipieadó muv, &c.

13. béav is prond. bé-ú in U. and N. C.; bér or béoc (the eo being short as in veoc) in S. C. and M.

In C. and U. when coming before the pronouns beginning with *r* it is prond. *bé-it* or *béit*.

Béimír is prond. *béimírt* in S. L. and E. M.: *béimír* in W. M.; in C. and U. *béadó muio* is usually spoken instead.

14. As in the future (*see App. 9*) the *p* of the inflexions of the conditional is usually in the spoken language aspirated and pronounced like *h*. When so sounded it changes the sound of a preceding *b*, *v*, or *g* to respectively *p*, *t*, or *c*, e.g.—*vo r̄guabfá*, *v'péavfá* or *vo t̄uigreá* which would be prond. *vo r̄guapá*, *v'péatá* or *vo t̄uiceá*.

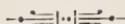
The ending *-aó* is prond. *-ac* in M. and S. C. but *-úó* in N. C. and U.

The endings *-faó* and *-feaó* when coming before a pronoun beginning with *r* are usually sounded in C. and U. like *-hait* and *-hit*, e.g.—*vo r̄guabfaó ré*, *v'péavfaó ré*, *vo t̄uigpeaó ré*, which are prond. *vo r̄guapait ré*, *v'péatait ré*, *vo t̄uicít ré* (*cf. Apps 11 and 12*).

In M. and S. C. the *c*, in the inflexions of the conditional of the second conjugation is softened to *š*. The ending—*ócaó* is shortened to *ó'č* (*cf. App. 9*).



VOCABULARY.



IRISH-ENGLISH.

άθα, *n. f.* 5, *gen.* άθαν, *pl.* άιθνε, άιθνεάσα, a river.

άθαίν, *n. f.* 2 and 3, *gen.* άθνα and άιθνε, *pl.* άιθνε, άιθνεάσα, a river.

άθρόσασ, &c., *fut. dep.* of άθαιρ, shall or will say. See § 226.

άθρόσαση, &c., *condit. dep.* of άθαιρ, should or would say. See § 226.

άσυθαιρ, *past tense* of άθαιρ, said. See § 164.

άζαιρ, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* άιζτε or άζαιρε, *pl.* άιζτε, a face; *in prep. phrs.* i n-άζαιρ, against; le h-άζαιρ, for, for the purpose or use of; απ άζαιρ, opposite (all followed by the *gen.*); άξ νέαναμ απ άζαιρ φέιν, doing for himself. See *idioms*.

άιρθειλ, *n. f.* 2, exaggeration.

άιρμαση, *n. m.* 1, *gen.* άιρμιν, Mass; generally used with the def. article; άξ λέιζεαρ ον άιρμιν, saying (*lit.* reading) Mass.

άιρο, *n. f.* 2, direction (north, south, &c.); point of the compass; heed; η'λ αον άιρο άγαμ αιρ, I do not heed him, I do not think anything of him; ηοιη ένας ρέ αον άιρο αρ μο έσιντ, he took no notice of my talk; αρ ζαέ υιτε άιρο, from every direction.

άιριτε, *adj.* some, certain, special; ζο ήάιριτε, especially; αέτ ζο ήάιριτε (M.), at any rate. άιτήριο in C.

άιρτ, *gen.* of άιτ; in name Ό ήάιρτ, O'Hart.

άιτημέαλ, *n. m.* 4, regret (also άιτημέαλ, *n. m.* 1); τά άιτημέαλ οψη, I regret.

άιτην, *n. f.* 4, acquaintanceship, recognition; αν ίρυιλ άιτην άγατ αιτ, are you acquainted with him, do you recognise him? ευη i n-άιτην ίομ, to introduce to me. ιορ conveys the idea of information, and εοταρ of knowledge derived from study or experience.

άιασ, *adv.* out (motion outwards); άιασ άνηρο (C.) "out here" (= after a while).

άιανάσ, *adj.* foolish, ill-judged; *comp.* ηοιρ άιανάση; also άιανθεάς.

άιλαιρ, *adv.* thus, so; ιρ άιλαιρ ατά ρέ, it is so; ιρ άιλαιρ οο βι ρέ άξ ουτ α θαίλ, "it is what" he was going home; ιρ άιλαιρ οο βι Σέαμυρ άγαρ έ άξ ολ φίονα, "it is how" James was and he drinking wine. This construction is often used to give more descriptive force to a sentence. The sentence just given is more vivid than—βι Σέαμυρ άξ ολ φίονα.

amhras, *n. m. 1*, suspicion; tá amhras agam air, I suspect him; ní fuil aon amhras nach bfuil ré, there is not any suspicion that he is not=there is no doubt that he is; gan amhras, without a doubt, doubtless. Amhras in S. C.
 amuða, *adv.* astray; caitte amuða, thrown away, badly spent; tá oul amuða oírt, you are mistaken.
 an (ana, M.), *intensive prefix*, very, great (causes aspiration). See § 149; an-fhuair, very cold; an-þjóð, great pride, joy; ante or ana-te, very hot.
 an (or ain), *negative prefix*; eolar, knowledge; aineolar, ignorance.
 anall, *adv.* over (motion from beyond; cf. anonn, anuðr, and aniof).
 anam, *n. m. 3, gen. anma, pl. anma*, anmanna and anmnacá, a soul; aí m'anam go bfuil ré, my soul he is (often aí m'anam or in'anam); tá fáitcior m'anma oíom, I am very much afraid.
 ann, *pref. pron.* in him or it.
 ann in phr. i n-ann, able to; i n-innið (U.).
 annam, *in adv.* go hannað, seldom, rarely.
 annra, *comp.* of ionmuin, dearer, fonder; ír annra liom, I am fonder of.
 anocet, *adv.* to-night.
 anonn, *adv.* over (motion away from speaker). Cf. anall, ruar and riop.
 anuiras, *adv.* last year; anuiras (M.). Sometimes spelled i n-uiras.
 aor, *n. m. 3*, Hugh; macaodá, McHugh, Hughes, McKee; ó haoða, O'Hea, Hayes.

aoibinn, *adj.* pleasant, delightful, happy; ír aoibinn duit, it is happy for you, well for you; ír aoibinn liom, I think delightful, I enjoy.
 doife, *n. f. 4*, a woman's name, Eefy, Eva.
 sopta, *adj.* old, aged; comp. nior sopta.
 aí, aír' or appa, *defect. v.* says, quoth (used in quoting exact words of speaker). See § 189.
 oja, *interj.* an exclamation used at the beginning of a clause in an expostulatory or deprecating manner. It is something like—well, now, really.
 ariam, sometimes spelled riom, *adv.* ever (should not be used for future time).

ba, *past tense and conditional of ír.* See § 132 and 134.
 bac, *v. intr. 1*, meddle, stop, impede, hinder; ná bac leip, don't mind it.
 bacae, *n. m. 1*, a lame person; also *adj.* lame; comp. nior bacage.
 bað, *past tense and conditional of ír.* See § 132 and 134.
 báir, *n. f. 2*, affection; tá báir agam leip, I have affection for him.
 bail, *n. f. 2*, luck, prosperity; effect, consequence; bail ó Óia oírt, prosperity from God on you; ír ole an bail air é, it is an injury or loss to him; ír maíet an bail opm é, it is good for me; ír ole an bail aíge opm é, he did me a bad turn or injury; vnoct-bail, ill consequences.

báileac, *adj.* exact, frugal, thrifty prosperous. *ní báileac*, not quite, hardly, scarcely; *comp.* *níor báilige*. Sometimes pronounced *ballac*—*e.g.*, *ballac tíum*, quite dry.

báile Átha Cliath, *n. m.* 4, Dublin (*lit.* the town of the ford of the hurdles).

báirt, *v. tr.* 1, baptize; *v. n.* **báirtseád**; *v. adj.* **báirte**. See *idioms*.

báirtseád, *n. f* 2, rain; *as clár-* *gaírt* (or *as clágaírt*) **báirtíse** (or *as clágaínaé* **báirtíse**), pouring rain. In U. and N. C. often **báileac**. *clágaírt* is the usual word in Tair-Connaet; *clágaírt* in N. Galway and *clágaínaé* in Munster. In S. C. **báirtseád** means ordinary rain and *feáistíann* very heavy rain as in a storm. In M. and N. C. and U. the opposite usage obtains.

baoisál, *n. m.* 1, danger; **theáman** **baoisál** *oírt*, not a fear of you.

báraé, *in phr.* 1 **mbáraé** (or **mbáireadé**), to-morrow; **lá ari** *n-a* **mbáraé**, the next day.

bárr, *n. m.* 1, a crop; summit, top, acme; *in prep. phr.* **de** **bárr**, as a result of (followed by *gen.*). See *idioms and Part I.*

béaó, *fut. of verb to be*, I shall, or will, be. See § 192.

béaó, *condit. of verb to be*, would, or should, be. See § 214.

béal an Átha, *n. m.* 1, Ballina (*lit.* the mouth of the ford).

béal feirgroe, *n. m.* 1, Belfast.

béaiprath, **béaiprath**, &c., *irreg. fut. of báir*, I (thou, &c.) shall or will bear or carry. See § 228.

béaiprath, **béaiprath**, &c., *irreg. fut. of tábair*, I shall or will give or bring. See § 229.

béaiprath, **béaiprath**, &c., *irreg. condit. of báir*, I should or would bear (bring or carry); also *irreg. condit. absol. of tábair*, I should or would give (bring); **béaiprath aig**, I should or would catch (seize or overtake) him. See §§ 228 and 229.

béiró, *fut. of verb to be*, shall, or will, be. See § 192.

béirír, **béimír**, &c., *condit. of verb to be*, they (we, &c.) would or should be. See § 214.

béirte, *v. adj.* born, borne, carried. See *báir* and *idioms*.

bí, *1st pers. sing. imperative of verb to be*. See § 203.

bí, *past tense of verb to be*, was, were. See § 136.

bíadó, *n. m.*, *irreg. gen.*, **bíó**, food.

bíotíó, *2nd pers. plur. imperative of verb to be*, let ye be. See § 203.

bíotír, *3rd pers. plur. imperative of verb to be*, let them be. See § 203.

bízíó, *2nd pers. plur. imperative of verb to be*, let ye be. See § 203.

bím, *1st pers. sing. of habit. present and of imperative of verb to be*, I am, I “do be,” let me be. See §§ 42, 203 and 204.

bímír, *1st pers. plur. imperative of verb to be*, let us be. See § 203.

bímír, *1st per. plur. imperfect of verb to be*, we used to be. See § 208.

binn, **bíteád**, &c., *imperfect of verb to be*, I (thou, &c.) used to be. See § 208.

bíotó, *3rd per. sing. imperative of verb to be*, let him (her or it) be. See § 203.

bíotó, *3rd pers. sing. imperfect of verb to be*, used to be. See § 203.

ਬਿੱਧ, *n. m. 1* and *3, gen. ਬੇਅਰਿਆ* or
ਬਿੱਧ, *pl. id.*, a spike, a spit (for
roasting), ਬਿੱਧ ਕਲੀਤੇ, a tine
(or spike) of a harrow.

ਬਿੱਧ, ਬਿੱਧ, &c., *past tense of verb to
be, I (thou, &c.) was.* See
§ 136.

ਬਿੱਗਦਾਂ, *n. m. 1*, improvement ;
ਅਨ ਭੁਨਿ ਬਿੱਗਦਾਂ ਆਵਾਂ, are you
better ? ਤਾਂ ਬਿੱਗਦਾਂ ਅਧੀ, he is
improved (in worldly circumstances).

ਬਿੱਲਾਰ, *n. m. 1*, a taste, accent (in
speaking); ਠੋਥਮਾਂ ਬਿੱਲਾਰ ਮਾਇ-
ਚਾਰਾ, not a bit (*lit.*, taste) of
good.

ਬਿੱਲਾਤਾ, *adj.* tasty, with a good
accent, well-accented.

ਬਿੱਲੋ, *n. f. 2*, "comhether;" ਦੋ
ਖਾਲ ਰੇ ਬਿੱਲੋ ਓਪਮ, he struck
up a conversation with me, he
put a "comhether" on me.

ਬਿੱਲਾਤਾਨ, *n. f. 3, gen. ਬਿੱਲਾਤਾਨਾ;*
pl. ਬਿੱਲਾਤਾਨਾ (when a definite
number), ਬਿੱਲਾਤਾਨਾ (when in-
definite), a year; ਇ ਮਿੱਲਾਤਾਨਾ
(during) this year.

ਬੋਚਟ, *adj.* poor; *comp.* ਨਿੱਜ ਬੋਚੇਟ.
ਭੋਨ, *n. m. 1, gen. ਭੁਨਿ,* *pl. id.*
a sole (of boot, &c.); a groat
(a small coin); ਆਚ ਅਨ ਓਪੇਅਡ
ਲੇ ਭੋਨ ਮੋ ਭਰ੍ਹਿਗੇ, but as
much as the sole of my boot;
ਨਿ ਫੁਲ ਭੋਨ ਰਾਗੀਏਅ ਆਵਾਮ, I
have nothing (not a "rap,"
N. C.); ਅਧੀ ਆਵ ਨਾ ਮਭੋਨ, on
the spot, on the instant, im-
mediately. See *idioms*.

ਬੁਨਿਝਾਨ, *n. m. 1*, a light shower.
ਬੁਨਾਨਾਚ, *adj.* tearful, dropping;
comp. ਨਿੱਜ ਬੁਨਾਨਾਚੇ. See
idioms.

ਬੁਨਾਤ, *v. tr. and intr. 1*, expect,
depend, betray; *v. n. ਬੁਨਾਤ*;
ਅਗ ਬੁਨਾਤ ਅਧੀ, expecting to,
intending to, depending upon;
sometimes spelled ਬੁਨਾਤ.

ਬੁਨਾਤ, *n. m. 3, judgment; 2
ਬੁਨਾਤ*, ever, till judgment (*future
time only*); *3* ਬੁਨਿਨ ਅਨ
ਬੁਨਾਤਾ, for ever and ever (*lit.*,
to the womb of the judgment).
See *idioms*.

ਬੁਨੇਾਂਝ, *pl. ਬੁਨੇਾਂਝਾਂ*; *adj.* fine; ਜਿ
ਬੁਨੇਾਂਝ ਲਿਮ ਏ, I like it, I think
it fine; ਮਾਰ ਬੁਨੇਾਂਝ ਲੇਤ, if
you like; *comp.* ਨਿੱਜ ਬੁਨੇਾਂਝਾਂ or
ਬੁਨੇਾਂਝਾਂ; prond. ਬੁਨੇਾਂਝਾ.

ਬੁਨੈਲਾਨ, *n. m. 1*, Brendan (a
man's name).

ਬੁਨੋਇਟ, *adj.* ill, ailing, sick.

ਬੁਨਿਸ਼ਿਓ, *n. f. 2, gen. ਬੁਨਿਸ਼ਨੇ*, Brigid.

ਬੁਨਿਰ, *v. tr. 1*, break, dismiss;
v. n. ਬੁਨੁਰਾਵਾਂ; *v. adj.* ਬੁਨੁਰੇ.

ਬੁਨੋਮਾਚ, *n. m. 1*, a colt.

ਬੁਨੋਰਤਾਇਝ, *v. trs. and intrs. 2*,
excite, incite, arouse, stimulate,
stir up, hurry, make haste;
v. n. ਬੁਨੋਰਤਾਇਝਾਂ; *v. adj.* ਬੁਨੋ-
ਰਤਾਇਝੇ; ਬੁਨੋਰਤਾਇਝ ਓਪ, make
haste, hurry up.

ਬੁਨ੍ਹਿਝ, *v. tr. 1*, push, bruise, crush;
see *idioms*; *v. n. ਬੁਨ੍ਹਿਝਾਂ*; *v. adj.*
ਬੁਨ੍ਹਿਝੇ.

ਬੁਨਾਚ, *n. f. 2*, a pinnacle; that
which is best for anything; a
cap of mist on a hill. Takes
a *masc.* pronoun. See *idioms*.
The dative *ਬੁਨਾਚ* is often used
for the nom. in S. Connacht.

ਬੁਨਾਚਾਲ, *n. m. 3, gen. ਬੁਨਾਚਾਲਾ*,
pl. ਬੁਨਾਚਾਲਿ, a boy.

ਬੁਨੋਇਅ (ਵੇ), *adj.* thankful, grateful-
ful (to); *comp.* ਨਿੱਜ ਬੁਨੋਇਅ.

ਬੁਨੋਇਅ, *n. f. 2, gen. ਬੁਨੋਇਅ*, *pl.*
id. a party, a company (of
soldiers, &c.), a class (of stu-
dents); ਬੁਨੋਇਅ ਨਾ ਸਾਈਓਿਅ, the
Irish class.

ਬੁਨਾਇਏ, *adv.* almost, nearly.

ਬੁਨਾਇਏ, *n. f. 4*, a majority,
greater portion; ਅ ਮਿੱਨਾਇਏ,
the majority of them; also
ਬੁਨਾਇਏ, and ਬੁਨਾਇਏ (Sligo).

Cao éuige, usually prond. 'tuige, why, what for? (*lit.*, towards what?) Cao éuige a náibh ré, why was he? **Sac** uile ('éuile) éuige every why.

cainte, *v.* adj. lost, ruined, very bad, miserable, miserly.

cainnt, *n. f.* 2, talk; ná bog atá an éainnt agat, is it not soft you have the talk, it is easy for you to talk; ná bí ag cainnt, don't be talking (expressive of wonder); cainnt a baint ar, to make him talk.

cáipre, *n. f.* 4, delay, respite, credit, "tick," delay; cuiprí, put off, procrastinate; ceannuisg ar cáipre, buy on credit, on "tick." See idioms.

cairpleán, *n. m.* 1, a castle.

call, *n. m.* 1, necessity, want, loss; ní fuil aon éall agam, there is no necessity for me; ní fuil aon éall ojm, I am not in any want; ní fuil mé i gcall, I am not in (actual) want.

Caoimhín, *n. m.* 4, Kevin.

Cártáac, *n. m.* 1, a name; *in surname*, mac Cártáais, MacCarthy

cár, *n. m.* 1, a cause, a case; tá riadri a cáir aighe, he has enough for himself (*lit.*, the supply of his case); ba é an cár céadna é, it was all the same (*lit.*, it was the same case).

carógs (M.), *n. f.* 2, a coat.

cáthair, *n. f.* 5, gen. cáthraic; pl. caethraice, a city.

Cáhal, *n. m.* 1, a man's name, Cahal. Sometimes anglicised to Charles.

céadta, *n. m. and f.* 4, a plough; also céacht.

céad, *num. noun*, *pl.* céadta, a hundred (followed by the *nom. sing.*); the article is usually

used with the plural—*e.g.*, na céadta duine, hundreds of people.

céad, *num. adj.* first; causes *asp.*; the *c* is *aspirated* after the article—*e.g.*, an céad feair.

Ceallaic, *a name*: Ó Ceallaic, O'Kelly.

céana, *adv.* already, before (= already); céana féin, even already; an lá céana, the other day.

ceanntar, *n. m.* 1, a district.

ceap, *v. tr. and intr.* 1, think, imagine, invent, compose, appoint; *v. n.* ceaparó; *v. adj.* ceapta. Tá mé ag ceaparó, I think, am thinking (W. Galway).

ceapróca, *n. f.* 4 and 5, gen. id. and ceaprócan, dat. id. and ceaprócain, *pl.* ceaprócaí, a forge; prond. ceapta.

cé maí, interrog. *adv.*, how?

Cian, *n. m.* 1, Keane (a man's name).

Ciarán, *n. m.* 1, a man's name, Kieran.

Ciarraisté, *n. f.* 4, Kerry.

céifead, *círfi*, &c., irreg. fut. absol. of feic, I (thou, &c.) shall or will see. See § 222.

círfinn, *círeá*, &c., irreg. condit. of feic, I (thou, &c.) should or would see. See § 222.

Cill Alá, *n. f.* 2, Killala.

Cill Coimní, *n. f.* 2, Kilkenny. cionntaé, adj. guilty; comp. níor cionntaíse. Ní mífé iñ cionntaé leir, it is not my fault, it is not I who am guilty of it.

cior, *n. m.* 3, rent.

clann, *n. f.* 2, gen., clainne or cloinne, dat. clainn or cloinn, *pl.* clanna, children (family taken collectively); clann māc Séamuir, James's sons;

- clánn inéan, his daughters ;
 clánn mic Péaraidh, Peter's
 son's children.
- clárgairt (or clágsairt), n. f. 2,
 a pouring, teeming (of rain).
 See báirveac.
- cleámnas, n. m. 1, a match
 (matrimonial).
- cleiteámnas, n. m. 1, dependence;
 i sc. depending on (followed
 by gen.). Also cléit.
- cliaobán, n. m. 1, a cradle.
- cliámáin, n. m. 2, gen. cliámna,
 pl. cliámnaċa, a son-in-law.
- cliat̄, n. f. 2, gen. cléite, dat.
 cléit̄, pl. cliaċa, a harrow, a
 hurdle; biaċa is the M. word
 for harrow.
- clip, v. intr. 1, fail (in doing a
 thing); v. n. clipas; to clip
 ré ojim, it failed me, it sur-
 passed me; ná clip ojim, don't
 fail me.
- cloċ, n. f. 2, a stone.
- cneart̄a, adj. honest (C.), gentle
 (M.); comp. níor cneart̄a.
- cnoc, n. m. 1, gen. cnuc, pl. id., a
 hill; prond. cloc in C. and U.
- covail, v. intr. 2, sleep; v. n.
 covlaō; tá ré i n-a covlaō,
 he is asleep; tá covlaō ojim,
 I am sleepy; tám ag vuł a
 covlaō, I am going asleep.
 See § 58 and 161.
- coigil, v. tr. 2, spare; rake (fire);
 coigil ipteal ār an teine, push
 in to the fire. Syncopated verb.
- coinne, n. f. 4, a meeting, opposi-
 tion; used in prep. phrs. fá
 coinne, to fetch, for (after verbs
 of motion), for the purpose of
 (U.); i gcoinne, to meet (M.),
 to fetch, for (after verbs of
 motion, C.), against (M.); tá
 coinne agam leip, I have an
 appointment with him, I ex-
 pect to meet him; ionas
- coinne, a rendezvous; gá
 coinne, unexpectedly.
- coinnis (or congħuġ), v. tr. 2,
 keep; v. n. coinneál (or cong-
 hál); v. adj. coinnisċe.
- coláirve, n. m. and f. 4, a college.
- colann, n. f. 3, gen. colna, dat.
 colainn, pl. colna, the body;
 also colainn, gen. colainne, dat.
 colainn, pl. colanneċa.
- Colum, n. m. 1, gen. Coluim, a
 man's name; also spelled Colm,
 gen. Cuilm.
- com, conj. as; used in making
 comparison, com—le (with noun), com—agur (with verb),
 as—as, e.g., Tá Art com móp le
 Conn, Art is as big as Conn;
 níl Art com maist agur biċċ
 ré, Art is not as good as he
 used to be; có in U.
- comaiplie, n. f. 4, counsel, advice;
 cunipiedaq aż-żcomaiplie iċ-ċeann
 a ċeile, they consulted together
 (lit., they put their advice in
 the head of one another); ċeap
 ré (or ċinn ré) comaiplie, he
 decided. Often takes a masc.
 pron.
- comuṛra, n. m. 5, gen. comuṛran,
 pl. comuṛrajn and comuṛ-
 ranna, gen. pl. comuṛrajn, a
 neighbour.
- Conán, n. m. 1, a man's name,
 Conan.
- connaic, past tense of feic, saw.
 See § 176.
- Concubair, n. m. 1, a man's name,
 Connor; Ó Concuḃair, O'Connor; prond. Cnoċúp in
 C. & U.
- congnaim, n. m. 1, gen. congnaim
 or congħanta, help, assistance;
 usually prond. cúnām or cúnú,
 gen. cúnaim or cúnta.
- connuad, n. m. 4, pl. connuadet̄e,
 a county.

cónfia, *n. f.* 4, *gen. id.*, *pl. cónfiaċa*, a coffin (C.). Also cumpha.
 conniċiā, *n. m.* 3, *gen. conniċiā*, *pl. id.* a league, a covenant; Conniciā na Gaelóilge, the Gaelic League.
 Coimcailgħ, *n. f.* 2, *gen. Coimcailgħe*, Cork.
 corp, *n. m.* 1, *gen. cuip̄* or *corp̄*, *pl. id.* a body, a corpse; le corp áċċajr, with dint of joy.
 cótta, *n. m.* 4, a coat; petticoat in M.
 craficeann, *n. m.* 1, *gen. craficinn*, skin. See idioms.
 craqoħ, *n. f.* 2, a branch; luuż ré an craqoħ leir, he bore away the palm; he got first place.
 craqōc, *v. tr.* 1, hang; *v. n.* craqōċaō; *v. adj.* craqōċa; hung (*i.e.*, in a continued condition of hanging), ari craqōċaō. See § 209.
 craqiōħe, *n. m.* 4, *pl. craqiōħe*, a heart; tā raiteċior mo craqiōħe oħra, I am greatly afraid. See viċċeall. See idioms.
 craqaudōz, *n. f.* 2, haste, urgency, pressure (of work, &c.); tā craqaudōz oħra, I am pressed for time, I am in a hurry, I am busy; tā craqaudōz leir an noċċtūri, the doctor is urgently wanted; cuiр craqaudōz leir, hurry him up.
 craqarōċ-ċár, *n. m.* 1, a hard case; 1 għeqraqarōċ-ċár, in a sad predicament, very "hard up."
 craqut, *n. m. and f.* (C.) 2 and 3, *gen. craqta* or *craqiċe*, *pl. craqta*, shape, appearance, figure, form, state, condition; 1 għeqiex a pórta, marriageable (*lit.* in the condition of her marrying); 1 għeqiex an tħagħiġ, dangerously ill (*lit.*, in the condition of the priest); 1 għeqiex iż-żo, so that. Prond. craqi in N. C.

ċuaðar, past tense of téiġ, I went. See § 177.
 āċuari, past tense of téiġ, went. See § 177. Prond. āċuari in C. and U.
 āċaġit, *n. f.* 3, *gen. āċaġita*, a visit; vuġġi ari āċaġit, to go on a visit; āċaġit a ċabuġit ari, to visit.
 āċualaiħ, &c., past tense of cluun or cloir, heard. See § 170.
 āċuca (ċūċa, M.), prep. pron. of āċun. See § 174.
 āċuġam (ċūġam, M.), &c., prep. pron. of āċun. See § 174.
 āċuċi (ċūċi, M.), prep. pron. of āċun. See § 174.
 cūimme (or cūimmin), *n. f.* 4, memory, recollection, remembrance; tā cūimme mait agħad ari or iż-żu mait iż-żu cūimmin liom ē, I remember him well. The m is silent in M.
 cūiř, *n. f.* 2, a cause, a reason; takes a masc. pron.; vēanfarid ré cūiř uom, it will do for me (suit me).
 cūipse, *n. f.* 5, *gen. cūipseann*, *pl. cūipseanna* or *cūipseaċa*, a vein, a pulse; a cūipse mo craqiōħe, pulse of my heart.
 cūma, *n. m.* (M.) and *f.* (C.) 4, *pl. cūmta*, a way, a manner, condition, appearance, form, shape; ari āċuma ari bixx or ari aon āċuma, at any rate. See idioms.
 cumann, *n. m.* 1, a society, an association.

 Ta'arrfa, *n. m.* 4, a dance (C. and U.); minnċe is the word used in M. where ta'arrfa means playing.
 ta'arrfuġiż, *v. intr. and tr.* 2, dance; *v. n.* ta'arrfuġas.

तान्, *n. m. 1 and 3, gen. ताना and तानि*, fate, lot, destiny; *1 नोन् तांस्ये*, fated for one another; *1 नोन् तो*, destined or fated for. See तान्, a poem.

तारि, *prep. by* (used in asseverations); **तारि रिए॒**, by a deer (= by Jove, &c.); **तारि अ॒लेबाहि**, by the book; **तारि मो॒भ्रिलाहि**, by my word; **तारि मो॒लाइ॒**, by my hand; **तारि ग्रिलाहि**, by a mountain; prond. तोरि in S. C.

तारि (*le*), defect. *v.* तारि लिओम, it seems to me, it seemed to me, methinks, methought; prond. तोरि in W. Galway. See § 189.

तात्, *n. m. 3, pl. तात्ताना, gen. pl. तात्तानि*, colour; *अ॒तात् अ॒नोि*, of the colour of gold. See idiom.

तें, *n. f. 2. gen. तेवि॒ते or तेवि॒तो*, a spark, the vital spark; *ता॒रे॒* *1 नो॒विप्र॒दा॒ ना॒ तेवि॒ते*, he is in the last gasp; *ता॒न तेवि॒ते*, he is dead.

तेवि॒तो, dependent past tense of तेवि॒त, went. See § 177.

तेवि॒ति॒, adj. difficult; comp. निओ॒ तेवि॒ति॒. See § 130.

तेवि॒ति॒, adj. good; always prefixed to the noun and causes asp.—e.g., तेवि॒ति॒-तेवि॒ति॒, a good man. It cannot be used as a predicate.

तेवि॒तो॒, dependent past tense (M.) of तेवि॒त, went. See § 177.

तेवा॒रा, *n. in phrs. तुग॒रा पा॒ तेवा॒रा*, I noticed; *चुप॒रा पा॒ नो॒वा॒रा नो॒* or *तुग॒रा पा॒ नो॒वा॒रा अ॒रि*, I made him, caused him (to do a thing, &c.). *फे॒ नो॒वा॒रा अ॒रि* or *फे॒ नो॒वा॒री* in M.; *कां फे॒ नो॒वा॒री* ए॒, what caused it?

तेवि॒त्ति॒, *n. m. irreg. gen. तेवि॒त्ति॒*, *तेवि॒त्ति॒-ताहि॒*, *pl. तेवि॒त्ति॒-त्रि॒* or *तेवि॒त्ति॒-त्रि॒प्र॒*, a brother (by blood). This word is com-

pounded of the words वेदि॒त्ति॒, real, and भ्राता॒रि॒, a brother (in religion). Usually prond. तेवि॒त्ति॒ (N. C.); तेवि॒त्ति॒ (W. Galway & Aran). तेवि॒त्ति॒ (M.). Genitive often तेवि॒त्ति॒-ता॒हा॒ in S. C.

तेवि॒त्ति॒, *adj. certain, sure, tried, proved.*

तेवि॒ति॒ (*अ॒रि॒*), *v. intr. 1, look (at); v. n. तेवि॒ति॒*.

तेवि॒ति॒, *n. f. 2, gen. तेवि॒ति॒*, alms, charity; *तेवि॒ति॒ तेवि॒ति॒*, a beggar-man; *अ॒स तप्पिता॒ तेवि॒ति॒*, begging; *उ॒त्तेवि॒त्ति॒ अ॒तेवि॒ति॒*, depending on (his) alms.

तेवि॒त्ति॒, &c., *irreg. fut. of अ॒वा॒रि॒*, I will or shall say. See § 226.

तेवि॒त्ति॒, &c., *irreg. condit. of अ॒वा॒रि॒*, I would or should say. See § 226.

तेवि॒ति॒, *v. tr. 1, redden; v. n. तेवि॒ति॒*; *v. adj. तेवि॒ति॒*; **तेवि॒ति॒ दो॒ धिओ॒**, light your pipe.

तेवि॒त्ति॒, *dependent form of irreg. past. tense of तेवि॒ति॒*, did, made. See § 182,

तेवि॒ति॒, *v. tr. and intr. arrange, dispose, mend, get in position, prepare; v. n. तेवि॒ति॒*; *v. adj. तेवि॒ति॒*; **तेवि॒ति॒ अ॒निओ॒**, draw up; **तेवि॒ति॒ अ॒नाल**, draw over; **तेवि॒ति॒ चारि॒**, get into position (said to cows, &c.).

तेवि॒ति॒, *adj. certain, sure; जो॒ तेवि॒ति॒*, *adv. indeed, certainly.*

1॒र तेवि॒ति॒ लिओम, I am sure, certain. The र is silent in M. **तेवि॒ति॒**, *n. f. 2, gen. तेवि॒त्ति॒*, assurance, certainty.

तेवि॒ति॒, *in prep. phr. पा॒ तेवि॒ति॒*, towards, to meet, to interview, for, to fetch (followed by gen.).

तेवि॒त्ति॒, *n. f. irreg. gen. तेवि॒त्ति॒*, *तेवि॒त्ति॒-त्रि॒*, *तेवि॒त्ति॒-त्रि॒* or *तेवि॒त्ति॒-त्रि॒*, *pl. तेवि॒त्ति॒-त्रि॒* or *तेवि॒त्ति॒-त्रि॒*, *त्रि॒* or *त्रि॒*.

τειχέας (M.), a sister (by blood). This word is compounded of the words **τειχός**, real, and **τιγή**, a sister (in religion). Usually pronounced **τηκέιτιγή** (N. C.); **τηκεάθαρ** ('Aran and Galway); **τηκειρίγή** (M.). The gen. is pronounced **τηκειρίγη** (Galway); and **τηκειρέη** (M.) The *pl.* is prond. **τηκεάθιασα** in Aran and W. Galway.

Caraway.
τειρέαδ, n. m. I, gen. τειριό, the
end, rear, stern, last; ρά
τειρέαδ, at last; ρά τειρέαδ
τίαι τάll, at long last; ἀν
τειρέαδ, behind, in the rear;
ἀν ceann τειριό, the last one,
the hindmost one.

deipeannac, adj. late, last.

deineannar, lateness, in *phr.* **te**
deineannar, lately, of late.

d'ér (M.) prep. phr. after (with regard to time; followed by the gen.).

œitnear, *n. m.* I, hurry, haste.

veó, *n. f.* 4, the last, end; *go veó*,
deó, *adv.*, for ever: *go veó na nveón* or *go deó na vísleann*,
for ever and ever, until the end
of time.

D'fóbdair, *See* fóbdair and § 189.
Diarmuid, *n. m.* 3, *gen.* **Diarmusa**,
Dermot; **mac** **Diarmusa**,
MacDermot.

víceall, *n. m. 1*, *gen. vísíll*, one's best endeavour; *tá ré* *ag véanam* *a* *vísíll* *báir* *agur* *beastao*, he is doing his dead (or level) best (*lit.*, his best of death and life); *ag obair* *apí* *éinre* *a* *vísíll* or *apí* *a* *lán-víceall*, working at his very best (*lit.*, on the heart of his best or on his full best).

vin, irreg. past tense (M.) of *véan*, did, made. See § 182.

óit, *n. f. 2*, want, need, deficiency;
goiōé tá de óit oft, what do
you want (or need)?

νομίστης, *n. m.* 3, a lawyer.

τόχη, *adj.* likely, probable; *comp.* **τοχείας**.

τομᾶν, *n. m.* 1, the world, the earth; ἀπὶ ὄψιν ἀν τομᾶν, on the face (*lit.*, back) of the earth.

Dómnaill, *n. m.* 1, Daniel, Donal; Ó Dómnáill, O'Donnell; mac Dómnáill, McDonnell.

vona, adj. wretched, bad; comp.
nior **vona**.

Donnēaō, n. m. 3, Denis,
Donough; mac Donnēaō,
MacDonagh; ó Donnēaō,
O'Donoghue.

THEAM, *n. m.* 3, a party of people, company; an **THEAM EILE**, the others, the other people.
THEAD, *adj.* bad, evil; always prefixed

Ὥιος, adj. bad, evil; always prefixed to the noun and causes *asp.*—
e.g., ὥιος-φεατ, a bad man; it cannot be used as a predicate.

σηματίζειν, *n. m.* 1, hesitation; τάσσειν σηματίζειν, I hesitate.
σηματίζειν, *n. f.* 2, *pl.* σηματίζειν; *gen.* *pl.* σηματίζειν, a prize, reward, a bribe.

óvalgar, *n. m.* 1, duty, what is due to any person or thing.
Tá pé de óvalgar opm, it is my duty. See *plurine*.

See § 164.

nuibéacán, *n. m.* 1, blight;
nuibcán, in Galway.

εαναρ (N. C. and U.), *prep.*
between. *See* § 188 and App.
8.

*εασηματ, εασηματ, &c., prep. prons.
of ιωιη or εασημ, between.
See § 188 and App. 8.*

eagáil, *n. f.* fear; *is* **eagáil liom** (M.), I am afraid; *is* **eagáil tú**, he has reason to fear. See **eagla**.

eallac, *n. m. 1*, cattle, stock.

earfáir, *n. f. 3, gen. earfára, pl. id.* want, need, absence; *o'earfáir*, owing to the want of, followed by *gen.*; "is feairri é 'ná a earfáir," it is better than the want of it (proverb). Also *prond.earfáir* and *uigearfáir*.

earbog, *n. m. 1, gen. earbui*, *pl. id.* a bishop.

eastórra, *prep. pron. of inír or eanáir*, between. See § 188 and App. 8.

eibhlín, *n. f. 4*, Ellen, Evelyn, Eileen; the *b* is silent in M. **éimfeáct** (or *aonimfeáct*), in *prep. phr.* 1 *n-éimfeáct le*, along with, in the company of.

éipísg, *v. intr. 2*, rise, happen, become, get (= become); *v. n.* **éipíse**; *as* **éipíse** *neireannáe*, getting (becoming) late; *as* **éipíse** *cún* **feipíse**, getting angry; *as* **éipíse** *cún* **gaoithe**, getting windy; **éipíse ar**, cease from, give up; **éipíse i n-áipre**, pride, snobbishness; **céairt** *o'éipísg* *túit*, what happened to you?

éir, *n. in prep. phrs.* **tar éir** (C.), **tar éir** (M.), **tar éir** (N. C.), 1 *n-éir* (U.), after (with regard to time). All followed by the *gen.*).

éiteac, *n. m. 1, gen. éiteac*, a lie, a falsehood; **tuigair o'éiteac**, you lie, you are a liar (*lit.*, you gave your lie); **tuigair a nuaigé-éiteac**, they are big liars (*lit.*, they told their red lie). **éiteac** gives the lie direct.

éiteac, *n. m. 1, gen. eiteac*, a

refusal; **tuig ré eiteac túom**, he refused me.

facaíod, *dependent past tense of reic*, saw. See § 176.

faod ó, *adv. phr.* long ago.

faighn, **faighn** (M.), *irreg fut. dep.* of **faís**, I (thou, &c.) shall or will get or find. See § 231.

faighinn, **faighn** (M.), *irreg. condit. fut.* of **faís**, I (thou, &c.) should or would get or find. See § 231.

faróe, *comp. of fao*, longer, farther. See § 179.

faire, *v. tr. 1*, watch; *v. n.* **faire**.

fairenéir, *n. f. 2, pl. fairenéireáda*, account, intelligence, information, inquiry; **fuairtear fairenéir** *rá Seagán*, I got information about John; **cúirtear fairenéir** *rá Seagán le* (or *ar*) *Art*, I made inquiries with Art about John.

fál, *n. m. 1, pl. fáil and fálta*, a hedge.

falaé, *n. m. 1, pl. falaíge or falaéa*, act of hiding; 1 **þfalaé**, in hiding. Also **folaé** (M.).

fán, *n. m. 1*, act of straying, wandering.

fap. See **fop**.

fáidaoim! interj. alas! **fáidaoim** *géar!* a bitter alas!

fársgaí, *n. plur.* sparks from a smith's anvil; *umciúg ré leir* *'rna fársgaí(b)* (S. C.) or *mbáppi na þfársgaí* (N. C.), he went off at a great pace (*lit.*, in the sparks or in the top of the sparks). See *idioms*.

fata, *n. m. 4*, a potato (C.).

feabhar, *n. m. 1*, excellence, goodness, good; **feabhar a cùm ar**, to improve; *as* **vuil i þfeabhar**, improving; *ar* **feabhar**, excellent, excellently, first-rate; *o'z feabhar*, however well.

feadó, *n.* space, a fathom; used in *prep.* *phr.* **ári feadó**, for (time), during, for the space of (followed by *gen.*); **ári feadó** mile, for the space of a mile (C.); **ári feadó bliaðóna**, for (during) a year; **ári feadó** is generally used for future time starting from any period past or present—e.g., **čánig ré annreο anuμaið aður vfan ré ári feadó míora**, he came here last year and he stayed for a month (*i.e.*, from the time that he came); but the sentence—when I came to the place he had been there for a year (*i.e.*, for a year before I came) would be translated—**nuairi čánig miſe go vti an áit bí ré ann bliaðain**; **tá ré ann le bliaðain**, he has been here for a year; for a year (from now) would be—**go ceann bliaðóna** or **ári feadó bliaðóna**. Prond. **ári feaȝ** in M.

feadaim, *v. intr.* 1, I can, am able.

feadai, *defec. v.*, I know (only used in the interrog. and neg.). See § 189 and idioms. 3rd person sing. past tense, **ní férvið ré**, he did not know; there is another form of this word—viz., **fíorið**, still in use in U.; there is a shortened form, **ní (fíorið) mé**, in use in C.

feafrað, *adj.* acquainted with, knowing; **ír feafrað mé** or **ír feafrað vdom**, I know.

feafraða, *adv.* henceforward, henceforth, from this on.

feicfead, **feicfir**, &c., fut. dep. of **feic**, I (thou, &c.) shall or will see. See § 222.

feicfirn, **feicfeá**, &c., condit. dep. of **feic**, I (thou, &c.) should or would see. See § 222.

féirólím, *n. m.* 4, a man's name, Phelim, Felix.

féile; comp. of **fiat**.

feilm, *n. f.* 2, *pl.* **feilmneacða**, a farm; **feipm** in M.

feilméara, *n. m.* 4, a farmer; **feijmeoir** in M.; also **feilméir**.

féir, *n. f.* 2, *pl.* **féirfeanna**, a festival, a feis; **féir céoil**, a musical festival.

fiðþær, *n. m.* 1, fever.

fiadó, *n. m.* 1 and 4, gen. *id.* **féiro** and **fiatið**, *pl.* **fiadóta**, a deer, a stag; **vær fiadó**, by a deer = by Jove!

fiarfuið (ve), *v. tr. and intr.* 2, ask, enquire (of); *v. n.* **fiarfuiðe**; *v. adj.* **fiarfuiðe**. Prond. **fiarfuið** in C.

fié, numeral *n.*, gen. **fiéad**, dat. **fiéið**, *pl.* **fiéir**, twenty; **fié** and its multiples take the noun in the nom. sing.—e.g., **óða fiéir vnuine**, forty persons; **óða čapall ír fié**, **óða čapall fiéad**, or **óða čapall ári fiéið**, twenty-two horses.

fiuc, *adj.* wet; comp. **nior fiuc**. **róbair**, defect. *v.* **v'róbair**, **ba óðbair** (M.) or **róbair** (C. and U.) **vom**, I had like to, I had well nigh, it had all but happened to me. See § 189.

roȝlum, *v. tr.* 2, learn; *v. n.* **roȝlum**; *v. adj.* **roȝlumta**; prond. **feoȝlum** in N. C. and **faðluim** in M.

roȝmair, *n. m.* 1, autumn.

roȝur, *adj.* near; comp. **nior roȝre** or **roȝze**.

róill, in *adv.* **go róill**, yet; sometimes prond. **go róilleac**.

róir (ári) *v. tr.* 1, help, succour;

v. n. **róirictin** or **róiricæt**.

follaðac, *adj.* evident, clear; comp. **nior follaðaȝe**.

fop, *n.* in *phr.* níosí fán fop 'ná
fop aigé, he had not another
word to say, he "collapsed."

fóiján, *n. m. 1*, a salutation; vo
éuin ré fóiján oím, he saluted
me.

fórtá, *adv.* also, too (U.).

frieadair, *v. tr. 2*, answer, reply
to; *v. n.* frieadaró or frieag-
airt; *v. adj.* frieadartha; *fut.*
frieadróeád or frieageorád.

fuaðarí, *n. m. 1*, an inclination,
predisposition, haste, activity;
tá fuaðarí fáoi, he is "up to"
something; tá ṽhoé-fuaðarí
fáoi, he is "up to" something
bad.

fuaðí, *irreg. past tense of fáð*, got,
found. See § 181.

fuiroe, *comp.* of **faua**, longer,
farther. See § 179.

fuijéad, **fuijí**, &c., *irreg. fut.*
dep. of **fáð**, I (thou, &c.) shall
or will get or find. See § 231.

fuijéinn, **fuijéteá**, &c., *irreg. condit.*
dep. of **fáð**, I (thou, &c.) should
or would get or find. See §
231.

fuijáip, in *phr.* ní fuijáip óom, it
is not a matter of choice with
me, I cannot choose but, I
must; ní fuijáip leir, he judges
it imperative, will not be con-
tent without, insists. Ní fuijáip
does not really express *necessity*
but the *absence of choice*. Ní
fuijáip nó tá ocráip oírt, you
must be hungry. "Must"
here expresses supposition.
fuijáip comes from an old
word fuijóit which meant—
excess. The old form still lives
in U. as *fuijáil*—e.g., éarbh'
fuijáil óom = níosb' fuijáip
óom. fuijáip is sometimes
shortened to *f'láip*.

fújár (or *ujiar*), *adj.* easy; *comp.*

níor fújár (or *ujiar*). Also
fújárta, fújárta, and fújárste.
fújáis, *v. tr. 2*, harrow; *v. n.*
fújáisgádó; *v. adj.* fújáisgádó;
also fújáris.

fúra, *comp.* of **fújar**, easier.

gába, *n. m. 4 and 5, gen. gábanó*,
or **gába** (M. and S. C.), *dat.*
gábamón or **gába** (M. and S. C.),
pl. gáibne, a smith; **gába** duib,
a blacksmith. Mac Gábann,
MacGowan, Smith.

gæoðilȝ, *n. f. 2, gen. gæoðilȝe*.
Irish (language). **Gaoluinn** in
M.; **gæoðilȝe** is used in the
nom. and acc. in Galway.
Prond. **gæoðilic** in N. C. and
U. where the *gen.* is **gæoðilice**.

gæoðilȝeoíp, *n. m. 3*, a Gaelic
speaker. **gæoðiliceoíp** in U.
and N. C.

gáillim, *n. f. 2*, Galway; baile
móí na **gáillimé**, the town of
Galway.

gallua, *adj.* foreign, addicted to
foreign ideas; *comp.* níor
gallua.

galtán, *n. m. 1*, a steamer, a
steam-boat.

gári, *adj.* near; *comp.* níor **gári**.

gári, *n. m. 1*, profit, advantage;
geod; proximity, nearness; í
móí an **gári** é, it is a great
advantage; ní fuij aon **gári**—
there is no good to be —;
prep. pron. i **ngári** do,
near to (followed by the dat.).

gárrhóða, *n. m. 4*, a garden; **fear**
an **gárrhóða**, the owner (*lit. man*)
of the garden.

geall (oo), *v. tr. 1*, promise (to);
v. n. **geallað** and **geallamaint**;
v. adj. **geallta**.

geoðað, **geoðair**, &c., *irreg. fut.* of
fáð, I (thou, &c.) shall or will
get or find. See § 231.

᷇eoḃainn, ᷇eoḃtá, &c., *irreg condit* of pás, I (thou, &c.,) should or would get or find.
See § 231.

᷇oíligrá, *comp.* of ᷇earr, shorter. ᷇luairí, *v. intr.* I, proceed, go, march; *v. n.* ᷇luairgeáct.

᷇náċeáċ, *adj.* usual, customary; *comp.* níor ᷇náċeáċ; iр ᷇náċeáċ liom, it is customary with me, I am in the habit of.

᷇nó, *n. m. 3, gen.* ᷇nóċa, *pl. id.* business, affairs. ᷇nót, *n. f. 2, gen.* and *pl.* ᷇naité in C. and U. Coírte ᷇nóċa, an Executive Committee.

᷇oíriú, *adj.* near, recent; le ᷇oíriú, lately; go utí le ᷇oíriú féin, until very lately; go ᷇oíriú, soon. Also ᷇aíriú.

᷇ol, *v. n. m. 1,* act of crying, weeping.

᷇rádó, *n. m. 3,* love.

᷇ráindé, *comp.* of ᷇ráindá, uglier. ᷇ráindá, *adj.* ugly; *comp.* níor ᷇ráindé. See § 14.

᷇alac, *n. m. 1,* compulsion; a᷇ cují ṭ'ialac ař, compelling, forcing. Also ᷇acall in Kerry. ᷇apí, *v. tr. 1,* ask (ař, of), request, try, seek; *v. n.* ᷇apíató; in M. a ṭ'apíatáitó = a᷇ ᷇apíató; after verbs of motion the latter means *for* (= seeking)—e.g., táim a᷇ tuí go utí an riopá a᷇ (or a ṭ') ᷇apíatáitó τač, I am going to the shop for tea; ᷇apíatam a᷇iŋealn ořt, I ask you for money (*lit.*, I ask money on you). This word must not be used when *ask* means *inquire*; see ᷇iařipuič.

᷇noé, *adv.* yesterday; the o is still sounded in Rathlin,

i n-éir (U.), *prep. phr.* after (with regard to time; followed by the gen.).

᷇ingeán, *n. f. 2, gen.* in᷇ine, *dat.* in᷇in, *pl.* in᷇eaneáċa, a daughter; ᷇ingeán mic ui Čeallat̄, Miss O'Kelly (*lit.*, the daughter of the son of O'Kelly); a clann in᷇ean, his daughters (collectively). ní᷇ean in U.

ioc, *v. tr. 1,* pay; *v. n.* ioc; pay for, ioc ař, for things bought; ioc ař, for services rendered or evil deeds done (e.g., v'iocar ař an ᷇capall, I paid for the horse; v'iocar ař an ᷇capall a ṭeádužař, I paid for feeding the horse; iocfar ař reo, you will pay for this).

iomád, *adj.* many (followed by the nom. case sing.—e.g., iр iomád feař, it is many a man); *comp.* liá, more numerous. iomád is prond. umaió in C. and 'mó in M. An 'mó in M. is equivalent to cé méáv, how many or how much?

iongantac, *adj.* wonderful; *comp.* níor iongantaič; prond. iontač (C.) and úntač (M.).

iongnař, *n. m. (C. and U.), f. (M.) 1,* wonder, astonishment, surprise; τá iongnař ořim or iр iongnař liom, I wonder, I am surprised; níó nač iongnař, of course; prond. ionú in C., úna in M. Sometimes iongnám, prond. ionan in S. C.

ionmuin, *adj.* dear, fond; *comp.* níor annař or níor ionmuine.

ionnam, ionnat, &c., *prep. pron.* of 1, in, or ann, in. See App. 2. iorav, ioraví, &c. *irreg. fut.* of it, I (thou, &c.) shall or will eat: see § 227.

iorainn. iortá. &c.. *irreg. condit.*

of it, I (thou, &c.) should or would eat; see § 227.
íteacé, *adv.* in, inwards (motion inwards. Cf. amacé).
írtiúch, *adv.* inside (rest inside. Cf. amuiscé).

Lábaipi, *v. tr.* 1 and 2, speak; *v. n.* Lábaipit; *v. adj.* Lábaipita; *fut.* Lábaippio (M.) or Lábhócait (C.) ré; see §§ 58, 161 and 200
laēteanta, *pl.* of lá, days; laēteanta raoisne, holidays.

Lásgaé, *adj.* agreeable, amiable, winsome; *comp.* níor Lásgaige láim, *n. f. 2*, a hand; tá fíor ag an raoigé láimé, everybody knows; bpió ag an traoigéil láimé, the greatest pride.

lán, *adj.* full; lán ve, full of, often prefixed to the noun or *adj.*—e.g., lán-mear, lán-vícheall, lán-trápta.

Látaip, *n. f. 5*, *gen.* Látaipeacé and Látaiacé, *pl.* Látaipeaca, presence, place, site, appointed place of meeting; rá Látaip, at present; i Látaip or ra Látaip, present (at a place); i Látaip, *prep. phr.* in the presence of (followed by *gen.*).

Leabao (or Leaba), *n. f. 3*, *gen.* Leabta (pron. Leapa), *dat.* Leabair, *pl.* Leabtaca (pron. Leapaaca), a bed.

Leabair, *n. m. 1*, *pl.* Leabair or Leabha, a book. This word is *fern* in W. Galway.

Leap, *n. m. 1*, *gen.* líp, a lot, a quantity; want, necessity; the sea; éap leap, beyond sea.

Leap, *n. m. 3*, benefit, advantage, profit, welfare; aip Úealaec mo leapa, on the way of my welfare; duine a cùp aip a leap, to direct a person for his good.

learuigaó, *v. n. m.*, *gen.* learners, manure, act of improving, benefitting, manuring.
leat, *n. f. 2*, *gen.* leite, *dat.* leit, pl leiteanna and leatanna, a half, one side, one of a pair—e.g. leat-cop, one foot; se leit. Sometimes written leit before words beginning with a slender vowel—e.g., leit-céav, a half-hundred, fifty.

leigear, *n. m. 1*, *gen.* leigir, *pl. id.* and leigireanna, a cure, a medicine, a remedy; ní fiul aon leigear agam aip, I cannot help it; leigear i n-aighair, a cure for (lit., against).

leigear, *v. tr.* 1, cure; *v. n.* leigear.

Léim, *v. intr.* 1, jump, leap; *v. n.* Léimnís; see idioms.

Léip, *adj.* clear, evident, plain, manifest; iip léip óm é, it is clear to me, I can distinguish it.

Léir (N. C.), *prep. phr.* after (with regard to time. Followed by the *gen.*).

leit, *dat.* of leat, a half, the one side of anything; cuip i n-a leit, accuse him; i leit, aside; gáib (or tapt) i leit, come here; rá leit or aip leit, special, apart; péac i leit, look here; cogair i leit, whisper apart; ó fion i leit, from that time till this.

leitcér, *n. f. 2*, the like (of anything); a leitcér fin, the like of that; a leitcér ó'peair, his like of a man, such a man.

leir, *n. f. 2*, sloth, laziness; té leir opim, I am reluctant.

leirgeamail, *adj.* lazy, slothful; comp. níor leirgeamla.

leórite, *n. m. 4*, a lazy sluggard. Also liúirte (W. Galway).

lia, comp. of **iomád**, more numerous (followed by *nom. case sing.*) ; "ní **lia típ' ná gnár**," countries (*lit.*, country) are not more numerous than customs.

'liam, *n. m. 1*, contraction for **Uilliam**, William.

linn, *n. f. 2*, a pool; time, period; in prep. phr. **le linn**, during, in the time of (followed by *gen.*).

loč, *n. m. 3, a lake.*

Loč **SCARFMÁIN**, *n. m. 3*, Wexford.

loic, *v. intr. 1*, refuse, balk, flinch, fail (as—*e.g.*, seed failing to germinate); also **loc**.

Lonnodain, *n.* London.

luac, *n. m. 2 and 3, gen. luaiš and luacá*, *pl. luacá*, a price, value.

luat, *adj.* quick, swift, early; comp. **níor luaté**; *adv.* **go luat**, soon, early, quickly; **éom luat**, so soon.

luág, *irreg. comp.* of **beag**, smaller, less.

luib, *n. f. 2, pl. luibe or luibe-anna*, an herb.

luigé, *v. intr.* lie (down); *v. n.* **luigé**; **táim i mo luigé**, I am lying (down). **luigé** is prond. **luigé**, in Galway and Mayo; **do cùrp ré i n-a luigé oípm é**, he impressed it upon me.

luimneac, *n. m. 1*, Limerick.

macáipe, *n. m. 4*, a field, a plain. This is the usual word for field in N. C.

macánta, *adj.* honest (M.), gentle (C.), cf. **cneaptá**; comp. **níor macánta**.

mágnur, *n. m. 1 and 3*, Manus (a name); **mac mágnur**, MacManus.

majt, *n. m. 1*, an ox; **Céadair na majt**, Westport.

matégamáin, *n. m. 3, gen. matégamna*, a man's name, Mahon,

mac matégamna, Mac Mahon; **ó matégamna**, O'Mahony; prond. **matúin**, gen. **matúna**.

máisírtíp, *n. m. 3 and 4, gen. máisírtíp* and **máisírtéara**, a master; **máisírtíp rgoile**, a schoolmaster.

máille, *n.* in name **ó máille**, O'Malley.

maírge, in *interj.* & **maírge**, which is something like "faith," "be-dad," "begob," &c.

meap, *adj.* quick, lively, active; comp. **níor meap**.

meirge, in *phrs.* **ápi meirge**, drunk, intoxicated; **ápi veairg-meirge**, mad drunk; see § 72, Rule V., Obs. 2.

míceál, *n. m. 1, gen. mícél or micél*, Michael.

míle, *n. f. 4, pl. míle and mílte*, a mile; a thousand (followed by the noun in the *nom. sing.*); **míle** is used in the plural when a definite number is mentioned—*e.g.*, **reáct míle**, seven miles or seven thousand; **mílte**, with the article, is used when the number is indefinite—*e.g.*, **na mílte duine**, thousands of people.

míllteac, *adj.* terrible, fearful, destructive; comp. **níor míllteigé**.

mionca, **mimiciğe**, comp. of **mionic**, oftener.

mítió, *n. f. 2, pl. mítiói*, urgency, time, high time; **ír mítió dom**, it is high time for me; **ír mítió liom**, I think it high time.

mná, gen. of **bean**, a woman, a wife. **mnaoi**, dat. of **bean**, a woman, a wife.

mó, *irreg. comp.* of **mór**, bigger, larger, greater.

moill, *v. tr. and intr. 1*, delay; *v. n.* **moilleadh óripeadct**.

"moilleann Dia an teirfin" = "the more haste the less speed" (proverb—lit., God delays the haste).

Muīg-eó, *n.* Mayo; Connæs muīg-eó, Co. Mayo.

múin, *v. tr.* 1, teach, instruct; *v. n.* múnadó; *v. adj.* múnnte. **Tuine** gán múnadó, an unmannerly person.

Murrough, *n. m.* 3, Murrough (a name); **mac Muirchádha** or **Ó Muirchádha**, Murphy.

ní, a contraction of *inéan* used instead of **ó** or **tua** in surnames of females (causes aspiration and prefixes **h** to vowels)—e.g., **Aoife** **ní Ó Briain**, Eefy O'Brien; **Nóra** **ní hAirt**, Nora O'Hart.

níó, *n. m.* 2 and 4, *gen. id.* or *neitche*, *fl. neitche*, *gen. fl. id.* and *neitcheadó*, a thing, a jot, a whit.

níom, *n. f.* 2, poison; **óúil níom**, a poisonous desire.

níor (**níora**, M.), the sign of the comparative of adjectives. Often prond. **níor** in C.

nuaipi (= **an uaipi**), *adv.* when (followed by the relative).

Oíróche, *n. f.* 4, *fl.* oírócheadá or oírócheantá, a night.

óigé, *n. f.* 4, youth (period of).

ola, *n. f.* 4 and 5, *gen. ola* and **olaó**, oil; **éan** **an** **ragairt** **an** **ola** **aip**, the priest anointed him.

oll, *prefix*, great, grand; **oll-** **rsoil**, an University.

óra, *intj.* an exclamation used when astonished or shocked.

páipéarí, *n. m.* 1, *pl.* **páipéipi** or **páipéíni**, paper; **páipéarí** **nuaídeacá**, a newspaper.

paráiroe, *n. m.* and *f.* 4, a parish; **ragairt** **paráiroe**, a parish priest; **paróiroe** in M.

pioc, *n. m.* a jot; only used in neg. and interrog. sentences; **níl** **pioc agam**, I have nothing. **pléaráca**, *n. m.* 4, children's play; now used for an evening party or social gathering.

plimp, *n. f.* 2, a "flop"; **ó aon** **plimp** **amáin** or **te** **plimp**, with a "flop."

práta, *n. m.* 4, a potato (M.).

préab, *v. intr.* 1, start, spring, bounce, come suddenly, beat (of heart); *v. n.* **préabádó**; **préab ré i n-a júiúe**, he started up (into a sitting posture from lying); **préab ré i n-a feáram**, he sprang to his feet.

préáctá, *v. adj.* perished.

préata, *n. m.* 4, a potato (U.). **puinn** (M.), *n. f.* much; only used in neg. and interrog. sentences.

rábar, **rábair**, &c., past dep. tense of verb to be, was, were; see § 137.

rácán, **rácain**, &c. (or **rácras**, **rácrain**, &c.), irreg. fut. of **téig**, I (thou, &c.) shall or will go; see § 225.

rácainn, **rácétá**, &c. (or **rácrainn**, **rácrá**, &c.), irreg. condit. of **téig**, I (thou, &c.) should or would go; see § 225.

rádó, *v. n.* of **abair**, saying. Prond. **rárót** in U. and N. C.; see *idioms*.

rágas, **rágasair**, &c. (M.), irreg. fut. of **téig**, I (thou, &c.) shall or will go; see § 225.

rágasinn, **rágétá**, &c. (M.), irreg. condit. of **téig**, I (thou, &c.) should or would go; see § 225.

Rágallac, in surname **Ó Raġallaiġ**, O'Reilly.

παίε, *past dep. tense of verb to be, was, were; see § 137 and App. 20, Pt. I.*

πάινις, *past tense of πισ, reached; see § 186.*

παίηρ, *adj. thick, fat; comp. νιορ παιηριε.*

πάνγαρ, πάνγαιρ, &c., *past tense of πισ, I (thou, &c.) reached; see § 186.*

πατ̄, *n. m. 3, luck, good fortune, prosperity; ομο̄-πατ̄, bad luck.*

πέιρ; *see πιαρ.*

πιαρ, *n. f. 2, gen. πέιρε, dat. πέιρι, order, regulation, supply, authority; πιαρ μαίτ, a good supply; πά πέιρ, ready, in order; υο πέιρ (α λέιρ, N. C.), according to (followed by gen. of noun); υο πέιρ μαή, according as (followed by verb); υο πέιρι α όέιλε, one after the other, gradually; τά πιαρ α όάιρ αίγε, he has enough for his needs (lit., he has the supply of his case).*

πισ, *intensitive prefix, very; prefixed to nouns and causes asp.; γο πισ-μαίτ, very well, right well.*

πινne, *irreg. past tense of νέαν, did, made; see § 182.*

πισά, *n. f. 5, gen. πισάν, dat. πισάιν, pl. πισάνα, πισάνασα, πισάινεασα and πισάνε, a choice, selection; see idioms.*

ποιηρι, *prep. pron. before her; ποιηρι in U.; see § 163.*

ποιάμ, ποιάτ, &c., *prep. prons. of ποιή, before; see § 163.*

Ruairí, *n. m. 4, Rory, Roderick; Mac Ruairí, Rogers, McRory.*

πισ, πισάρ, &c., *past tense of βειρ, carried, bore, gave birth to, πισ ρι ινγέαν, she gave birth to a daughter; see § 185; πισ αν δό, the cow calved; πισ αν σεαρι, the hen laid; πισ ρέ*

οιμ, he caught, seized, overtook, or arrested me.

πιύναιρε, *n. m. 4, a secretary; ομο-πιύναιρε, a chief secretary; also πιύναιρε.*

Σαζαρ, *n. m. 1, a kind, a sort.*

παιόθηρ, *adj. rich; comp. νιορ παιόθηρ.*

ραοζαλ, *n. m. 1, pl. ραοζαλ and ραοζαλτα, life, the world; see λάμ and idioms.*

ραοιρε, *n. f. 4, a festival; λάραοιρε, a holiday.*

ραοτρυισ, *v. tr. 2, till, cultivate, earn; v. n. ραοτρυζαδό; v. adj. ραοτρυιστέ; ιρ μαίτ ατά ρέ αγραοτρυζαδό αν δάιρ, he is dying in great agony (lit., earning death).*

ράι, *intensitive prefix; excellent, exceedingly; prefixed to nouns and adjectives, and causes aspiration; ράη-μαίτ, exceedingly good: ράη-φεαρ, an excellent man.*

ράρυις, *v. tr. 1, satisfy; v. n. ράραμ or ράρυζαδό; v. adj. ράρτα.*

ράτας, *adj. sufficiently, enough.*

ρεασα, *gen. of ριοc, αγρι ρεασα, freezing; see Vocab. Pt. I.*

ρεασαρ, *prep. beyond, besides.*

ρεαστμान, *n. f. 2, a week; αν τρεαστμान ρεο ζυγαίνη, next week; αν τρεαστμान ρεο ζυαρό (or ζαδό) ζαραιν (or ζαρτ) or αν τρεαστμान ρεο καιττέ, last week; αν τρεαστμान δ' αρι ζιονη, the following week (referring to some past period).*

Σεαζάν, *n. m. 1, John.*

ρεαν-φοατ, *n. m. 1, an old word, a proverb.*

ρεαιβ, *adj. bitter, sour; comp. νιορ ρειψε or ρεαιβα.*

'réaró = *is é muo*—e.g., 'réaró
aonúbaírt ré —, what he
said was —.

réar, *v. intr.* stand : *v. n.* *réarán* ;
tá ré i n-a *réarán*, he is standing;
éimisiúr i do *réarán*, stand up;
do éuit ré ar a *réarán*, he fell down dead or insensible
(lit., out of his standing); ní
fhiul *réarán* aij bíte leir, there
is no standing him; see § 190.

Seóinín, *n. m.* 4, a "Jackeen," a
"Shoneen"—e.g., a West Briton
who copies the English and
cringes to them.

reomra, *n. m.* 4, a room; reomra
leabha, a bed-room. The eo
is prond. short in C. and U. like
the eo in *deoc*, but long in M.
like the eó in *leó*.

rsgatáit (=rsgatáit) *n. f.* 3, flower, the
best of anything; rsgatáit Saeó-
ilse, the best of Irish, excellent
Irish; rsgatáit fíri, an excellent
man.

rsgatáin (or rsgatáid), *n. m.* 1, gen.
rsgatáin (or rsgatáid), a
while.

rgeac, *n. f.* 2, gen. rgeice, dat.
rgaic; pl. rgeaca or rgeacanna,
a bush; rgeac séal, hawthorn,
white-thorn.

ría, comp. of *fáva*, longer, farther;
see § 179.

ríampa, *n. m.* 4, amusement, fun.
ríoé (M.)=reo é; ríoé éuigháinn
é, here he is (coming) towards
us

rine, comp. of *rean*, older.

riol, *n. m.* 1, gen. ríil, pl. ríolta,
seed.

ríom, adj. continual; usually pre-
fixed to nouns and verbs, and
causes asp., e.g. ríom-báirtseac,
continual rain; ag ríom-éann, continually talking; do ríom,
or go ríom, always.

riót-maoif, *n. m.* 1, a policeman
(from riót, peace, and maoif, a
steward).

riubal, *v. tr.* and *intr.* 1, walk,
march, travel; *v. n.* *riubal*; *v.*
adj. *riubalta*; cao tá ari
riubal, what is going on?
luét riubal, travellers (lit.—
people of travel); luét riubal-
ta na mbótag, the people who
travel the roads. Observe that
when it governs an object the
v. adj. *riubalta* is used as the
gen. of *riubal*; where there is
no object *riubal* is used.

riúinéara, *n. m.* 4, a carpenter.

riúinéiri, *n. m.* 3; *gen.* *riúinéara*,
a carpenter.

rsgórnaé, *n. m.* and *f.* 1: *gen.*
rsgórnaís and rsgórnaíse,
throat.

rsgírve, *n. f.* 4, rest; déan do
rsgírve, rest yourself (N. C.
and U.), rsgírve in U.

ríagóán, *n. m.*, 1, a cold; tá
ríagóán oími, I have a cold.

rleamain, *adj.*, slippery, sleek;
comp. níor rleamaine.

rloct, *n. m.* 3, gen. rleacta,
posternity, progeny; a track,
trace. *see idioms.*

r lígne, *n. m.* 4, a handful of tow
or flax; fuairi ré oualgar an
r lígne, he got a great threshing,
he got the scutching of
(or what is due to) the flax.

rmais, *n. f.* only used in *phr.*,
níor labairi ré rmais 'ná rmais,
he did not speak a word.

rméap, *n. m.* 1 and 2, *gen.* rméap
and rméapie, *pl.* rméapta, a
blackberry.

rmio, *n. f.* 2, a syllable.

rmis, *n. f.* *see rmais*.

rneacáta, *n. m.* 4, snow; ag
rneacna, snowing.

rocháis, *n. f.* 2, a funeral, a fune-

- ral procession; also τούταιοε in *nom*
- τοιηθίζ, v. tr. 2, prosper; *go* τοιηθίζιο Θεόν, God prosper you (the usual reply to beannacht leat, C.)
- τταΐσίν, n. m. 4, a worn out hack; now applied to people who are always *about to learn* Irish or who begin it and do not persevere.
- τταΐλλός, n. f. 2, a slice.
- ττημαρ, v. intr. climb; v. n. ττημαρ-ανόμιμας.
- τυιό, v. intr. sit; v. n. τυιόε, τά
ρι i n-a τυιόε, she is sitting;
ο'έιησις ρέ i n-a τυιόε, he rose
(from lying down). Suiό is
prond. τυις in M. see § 190.
- Σύλλεαθάν, n. m. 1, a person's name, Sullivan; in surnames Ο Σύλλεαθάν, O'Sullivan.
- ταθαηφαν, ταθαηφαιη, &c., fut. of ταθαιη, I (thou, &c.) shall or will give or bring; see § 229 and ταθαιη. Ταθαηφαιην, ταθαηφά, &c., cond. of ταθαιη, I (thou, &c.) should or would give or bring; see § 229 and ταθαιη.
- ταса, n. m. 4, time, period; *bliaðain* *go* ταса ρό, this time last year (observe the omission of *an*); *bliaðain* ó'n ταса ρό, this time next year.
- ταός, n. m. 1, gen. Ταιός, Thady. Ταιός is used in some parts of Central Con. in *nom*.
- τάιης, past tense of ταη, came; see § 171.
- ταηηηη, ταηηηητη, prep. pron. of ταη; see § 180.
- ταлл, adv. beyond (rest beyond). Cf. τηар, τиор, anall.
- τамалл, n. m. 1, a while.
- τάнзар, &c., past tense of ταη, came; see § 171.
- τаоіб, n. m. and f. 1 and 2, gen. τаоіб and τаоібе, pl. τаоіба or τаоібана, a side; in prep. phr. 1 οτаоіб (followed by gen.) or *ρά* οτаоіб *ve* (followed by dat.) about, concerning; *сәо* (prond. *са'*) 'n-a τаоіб (M.), why? *Өі* *рé* τаоіб *le* *аon* *мác* *әmáin*, he had only one son; τаоіб *амуіг* *ve*, outside of.
- τаом, n. f. 2, a fit, a paroxysm; *бuaіl* τаом *тіnnір* *é*, he fell ill.
- τаη (or τаη), prep. over, past, beyond.
- τаη *éiр*, prep. phr. after (followed by gen.); also τаη *éiр*.
- τаїла, defective v. it came to pass, it happened; τаїла *мé* *әiп*, I met him; *ó* τаїла *зо*, since it happened that.
- τаїм, τаїт, &c., prep. pron. of τаη; see § 180.
- τеаč, n. m. irreg. gen. τиже, dat. τиg (M.) or τеаč (C.). τиg is used in M. for the *nom*.
- τео, gen. sing. fem. and comp. of τе, hot; see § 173; also τеóта in the comp.
- ти, in phr. *әi* τи, about to; see § 194.
- τиg, dat. of τеаč, a house; used as a *nom*. in M. and prond. τиg.
- τиже, gen. of τеаč, a house,
- τимеаll, prep. about (followed by gen.); prond. τимеаll (τимеаll in M.).
- τимеиt, n. f. 2, an accident, danger.
- τиомма (or τиомма); comp. of τиим, drier.
- τиубяна, τиубяиη, &c., irreg. fut. dep. of τаθайη, I (thou, &c.) shall or will give or bring; see § 229 and τаθайη.

τιυθριων, τιυθαρτά, &c., *irreg.*
condit. def. of ταθαιρ, I (thou,
 &c.) should or would give or
 bring; *see § 229* and ταθαιρ.

τοβ, in *phr.* οφι τοβ, on the point
 of; *see § 19.*

τοζά, *n. m.* 4, the best or choice
 of anything; τοζά Σαεόιλge
 or τοζά να Σαεόιλge, excellent
 Irish; τοζά φιη, an excellent
 man, a first-class man; τοζά
 να χαίτη, an intimate acquaint-
 tanceship (knowledge).

τόιη, *n. f.* pursuit; ού φιη αον
 τόιη αιγέ αέτ οφι —, he does
 not run after anything but
 after — (*lit.*, he has no pursuit
 but on —), *i.e.*, he thinks
 more of — than of anything
 else.

τοιριχ, *v. intr.* 2, commence, begin;
 v. *n.* τοιριυχάο: τοριχ (v. *n.*
 τορυχάο) in S. C. and τορνιχ
 (v. *n.* τορνυχάο) in M.

τοιριάο, *n. m.* 1, *pl.* τοιριάι, fruit.
 τορμ, τορτ, &c., *prep.* *pron.* of
 ταη; *see § 180.*

τόρηραο, *n. m.* 1, a wake; it means
 a funeral in U.

τορτ, *n. m.* silence; ού 'οο (or
 ιο') τορτ, be silent, hold your
 tongue (*lit.* be in your silence).

τράτηνόνα, *n. m.* 4, evening, ἀρτο-
 τράτηνόνα, the afternoon (C.);
 τράτηνόνα (C. and U.), um
 τράτηνόνα (M.), in the evening,

τρεαθ, *v. tr.* 1, plough; v. *n.*
 τρεαθάο; v. *adj.* τρεαθτά.

τρέαν, *adj.* brave, strong; τρέαν-
 φεση, a brave man; *comp.* οιορ
 τρειρε or τρέινε.

τρεαρνα or τρεαρνα, *prep.* across
 (followed by gen.).

τρειρε, *irreg. comp.* of τρέαν,
 stronger, braver.

τρίο (or τρίο), *prep.* *pron.* of τρέ,
 τρί or τρί: *see § 184.*

τρίομ, τρίοτ, &c. (or τρίομ,
 &c.), *prep.* *pron.* of τρέ, τρί or
 τρί; *see § 184.*

τριομα, *comp.* of τριυμ, drier.
 τριοτ, *n. f.* 3, *gen.* τριοτα, a fight;
 άσ τριοτ, fighting.

τριασ, *n. f.* 2, *gen.* τριασέ, pity:
 ού τριασ λιομ, I am sorry, I
 think it a pity. Takes a *masc.*
 pror.

τυαιριμ, *n. f.* 2, a conjecture, an
 opinion, a surmise: 'ρέ μο
 έναιριμ, it is my conjecture, I
 consider; πά τυαιριμ or
 τυαιριμ, *prep.* *phr.* about (fol-
 lowed by the *gen.*); τυιλλέ πά
 τυαιριμ, a random guess
 Τυαιριμ takes a *masc. pron.*

τυαιριμής, *n. f.* 2, account, intell-
 igence, information, inquiry: *see*
idioms.

της, *past tense* of ταθαιρ, gave,
 brought: *see § 165* and ταθαιρ.

τυиллеаò, *n. m.* 1, *gen.* τυиллеò,
 an extra quantity, an addition,
 more (followed by *gen.*);
 τυиллеаò ρόρ or τυиллеаò ειτε,
 besides, moreover; prond.
 τииллеаò in C. and U.

τύιρζе, *comp. adj.*, no positive,
 sooner; ού τύιρζе ού ού πέ—
 'νά—, no sooner was he—
 than—.

τυири, *n. m.* 1, a journey.

υαιρ, *n. f.* 2, *pl.* υαιρε and υαιρ-
 εανнта, an hour; ον υαιρι
 that time; υαιρεαннта, some-
 times.

υబал, *n. m.* 1, *pl.* υబла, an apple;
 сианн υబайл, an apple tree.

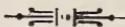
υðаct, *n. f.* 3, a will, testament;
 πάγαιм le υðаct, I declare
 so'lemnly; le υðаct — (or
 υðаct) мөθеатраó, an assevera-
 tion used in introducing a state-
 ment; οαρι υðаct an τρиогáин,

by [the will of the ant = by Jove, &c.
 uí, gen. of ua or ó, a grandson or descendant; mac uí Óbriain, Mr. O'Brien, (*lit.* the son of O'Brien); inéan thíic uí Óbriain, Miss O'Brien (*lit.* the daughter of the son of O'Brien); bén thíic uí Óbriain, Mrs. O'Brien (*lit.* the wife of the son of O'Brien)
 uilc, gen. of olc, n. m. 1, evil; see idioms.

úime, úimpi, prep. prons. of um; see § 199.
 úirge beatasó, n. m. 4, whiskey (*lit.* water of life).
 um (M.) prep. about; see § 199.
 umail, n. f. knowledge; cuimh n-umail do, inform, make known to; sometimes written iúl; prond. umat in S. C.
 umam, umat, &c., prep. prons. of um; see § 199; buail pé umam, I met him (M.).



VOCABULARY.



ENGLISH-IRISH.

About, *prep.* (concerning) । ὑπασθ (followed by *gen.*), πά τοσθ οὐ or πά (followed by *dat.*); (encircling) τιμέατ (followed by *gen.*); (about, with regard to time or distance) τιμέατ, τυατιμ, πά τυατιμ, πά νιοράτ (all followed by the *gen.*); to go about the work, υἱον । σχιόνη να θοιόηε, । η-έανην να θοιόηε.
about to, οἵ τί; see § 194.

absent, *adj.*, οἵ λάταιη.

accent, *n.* βλαρ.

accident, *n.* τιμπιτ.

according to, νο μέτη (followed by the *gen.*); α λέτη in N.C.

account, *n.* (intelligence), τυατιμής, παΐνητ, πάγητ.

accuse, *v.* ειηι । λειτ (followed by *gen.*).

acquaintance, *n.* see αιτηνε.

acquainted, *v. adj.*, see αιτηνε.

across, *prep.* τηερηνα or τηερηνα (governs *gen.*)

advantage, *n.* λεη, ζαη, τοέαη.

advice, *n.* κομαιηλε.

advise, *v.*, ταθαιη κομαιηλε νο; κομαιηλης.

agreeable, *adj.* λάχαē.

alas! παμαιη!

all right, *phr.* all right (exclamation = very well), τά γο μαιτ; he is all right (= he has got his opportunity) τά λειη.

always, *adv.* (ever, past time), ομιδαη; (ever, future and present time) κοιρόηe; (abidingly) । γεομηναηe.

amiable, *adj.* λάχαē.
anger, *v.* ειηι πεαης οη.
answer, *v.* πηεαζαιη.
answer, *n.* πηεαζηαō.
anybody, *n.* άον-ουηηe, έιнне, άοине.

amusement, *n.* τιαμηα, πυт, καιтеаmιιιιи.

apple, *n.* ιβαл.

appointment, *n.* (to meet a person), κοине.

arise, *v. intr.* έιηиж.

arrest, *v.* βειη οη; ξαб.

asleep, *adv.*; see κοιλαō.

assure, *v.*; see idioms.

attend to, *v.* (mend, repair, fix up), ειηι ιаоι οη; attend on, πηεартаl οη.

autumn, ποζмáя.

Bad about (*i.e.*, not generous); see idioms.

Ballina, *n.* Βéал οн Λéа.

bed, *n.* λεабаō or λεаба.

beggarman, πεаη νéиηе.

begin, *v.* τοιηи (U. and N. C.), τορни (S. C.), τορни (M.).

Belfast, *n.* Βéал πeиηиe.

belonging to—*e.g.*, a cow belonging to James, τó λе Σéамуη; (pertaining to), άг baint λе.

benefit *n.* λеη, ζаη.

best, *n.* (one's best endeavour) νíеeаll; one's level best, one's very best, see νíеeаll.

better, *comp. adj.* ηиop πeаppi; (after illness) see βιpeаc.

- bid, *v.* *in phr.* bid farewell to, *fáid*
ríán aS.
- bishop, *n.* *easpod.*
- blackberry, *n.* *rméadair*, *rméadair duibh.*
- blight, *n.* *duibheacán*, *duibhcan.*
- book, *n.* *leabhar.*
- bore, *past tense* of bear, *muig*; *see § 185.*
- branch, *n.* *craobh*, *géag.*
- bright, *adj.* *geal.*
- brother, *n.* (by blood), *theasúr*
nádair; (in religion) *thrádair*.
- bush, *n.* *rscaic.*
- business, *n.* *sgnó*; *sgnáit* (C. and U.)
- butcher, *n.* *thriotair*, *thúirtéir.*
- Cahal, *n.* *Catál.*
- call in, *v.* (to a house, &c.), *buail*
írtéal.
- come, *v.* *táinig*; *see § 171.*
- case, *n.* *cár*; *in phrs.* if it were
 the case that, *na mbaoi* *nuig* é
so; if it is the case that, *má'f*
nuig é *so.*
- castle, *n.* *cairpleán.*
- cause, *n.* (reason) *fát*, *ádhar*,
cúir.
- children, *n.* (collectively), *clann*;
see leanbh, *páirte.*
- city, *n.* *catáir.*
- class, *n.* (of students) *builéan*,
manz; (a kind), *aicme.*
- clear, *adj.* (evident), *léir*; it is
 clear to me. I can distinguish
 it, *ír léir* *tóm é.*
- climb, *v.* *rgair*, *rméim*, *rmearp.*
- coat, *n.* *cóta* (C.), *carós* (M.).
- college, *n.* *coláiste.*
- colour, *n.* *cat.*
- colt, *n.* *bhomac.*
- Conan, *n.* *Conán.*
- condition, *n.* *caoi*, *cuma*, *cumáit*,
muoict, *ndóig*; in a condition
 for, *i gceann* (followed by the
 gen.)
- Connor, *n.* *Conchúar.*
- consequence, *n.* *baile*; bad con-
 sequence, *ndoci-baile.*
- consider, *v.* (be of opinion); *see*
baillair, *tuairim*, *ndóig*, *ceap*,
 &c.
- considering; *see § 138.*
- conversation, *n.* *comhrá*; to
 strike up a conversation with a
 person, *bleiro a buala* *ar*
thuine.
- Cork, *n.* *Corcais.*
- could, *n.* I could, *táinig* (or
tzainic) *liom*, *ndéanam*, *ndréindim*
liom, *ndíor i n-an*, *ndíor ábalta*
am; *ndíor i n-inni*.
- county, *n.* *connadæ.*
- cradle, *n.* *cliaobhán.*
- creel, *n.* *cliaobh.*
- crooked, *adj.* *ciam.*
- crop, *n.* *báinn.*
- cure, *n.* *leisear.*
- Dance, *n.*, *ndamhra* (C. and U.),
linnce (M.)
- dance, *v.* *ndamhrais* (C. and U.),
linnse (M.)
- Daniel, *n.* *Dómhnall,*
- daughter, *n.* *insean.*
- Denis, *n.*, *Donnca*.
- depart, *v.* *imteis.*
- Dermot, *n.* *Domhnuil.*
- describe, *v.* *cuir* *riof* *ar*.
- desire, *v.* *see* *ndúil*, *ronn*, *mian.*
- detest, *v.* I detest it, *ír beag oípm*
é; I detest it more, *ír luig*
oípm é, *ír luig* (*ri*) *liom é*; *see*
idioms.
- did, *v.* *finne*, *see § 182.*
- died, *v.* *fuair* *bár*, *ndéag.*
- difficult, *adj.* *ndeachair*; *see § 130.*
- dint, *n.* (force), *teann.*
- discover, *v. tr.* *fáig* *amaé.*
- Donough, *n.* *Donnca*.
- doubt, *n.* *see* *ndúirf.*
- draw, *v.* (arrange oneself), *ceaf-*
uis; (pull) *tarra* *ng.*

drink, *n.* (drinking) ól; (continued drinking) óláclán: (a drink) veoč.

drink, *v. tr.* ól.

drunk, *adj.* (intoxicated) ari meirge; I have drunk it, tá ré ólta aigam; he had taken drink, bí ól veanta aige.

Dublin, *n.*, Baile Átha Cliath.

dwell, *v.* see comnairé; comnuig.

Earth, *n.* (world) doðan; (clay) círé, círéarfóz.

easy, *adj.* fuimor, uimor, fuimurta or fuimurta, fuimurte; easgaird.

Eefy, *n.* doirfe.

eldest, *sup. adj.*, iñ ríne.

Ellen, *n.* Eibhlín.

end, *n.* veiriéadó, círic; at the end of, i gceann, i nveiriéadó.

evening, *n.* tmaétnóna.

ever, *adv.* (past time) ariam; (future time) coróče, go veó, go bhrát; for ever and ever, go veó na nveor, go veó na vicleann, go bhrúinn an bhráca.

evident, *n.* pollarač, léiri.

exaggeration, *n.* áitobhéil.

exceedingly, rápi (prefix causing asp.); rápi-mait, exceedingly good.

excellent, *adj.* tosá, rásairt (followed by the gen.); ari feabhar; (tip top) éair báirn, éair cionn.

expend, *v. tr.* (money, &c.) caírt; I shall have to expend all my energy in order to, tá ré ari aigam.

extraordinary, *adj.* it is extraordinary, iñ iongantac dé'n traoigh é.

Fail, *n.* (in doing a thing) clír (ari), teip (ari), cinn (ari), feall (ari), e.g., do cinn (or teip, opim a vénanam, it failed me to do it, I failed to do it; do clír ré opim,

he failed me; (of seed, &c.), loic; (balk) loic.

faith, *interj.* a mairge.

family, *n.* (children), clann; (the family a man has to support), muirísin; (the family a man belongs to), muinntir; (a race), ríocáit.

famous, *adj.* clúðamail; he is very famous, tá clú móri ari. farm, *n.* feilm (C. and U.); feirm (M.).

farmer, *n.* feilméara (C.), feirméori (M.), rásolós (C.), or talmaire

fated for, i noán do.

fear, *v.* I fear, see partcior, easla, and easgal; no fear of him, see baoighal.

feis, *n.* féir.

Felim, *n.* Féidlim.

fellow, *n.* (person) duine.

fight, *v. tr. and intr.* tróir.

fight, *n.* tróir.

fit, *n.* (seizure, attack), tráom.

flop, *n.* plimp.

fond, *adj.* ionmuin; vúil; see báir, vúil, meara, and annra.

fonder, *comp. adj.*; see annra and meara.

food, *n.* biač.

foreign, *adj.* gallva.

forge, *n.* ceannroca.

fruit, *n.* torcú.

fully, *adv.* prefix lán—e.g., fully satisfied, lán-trápta.

Gaelic, *n.* Saeóilg; Saoluinn (M.); Saeóilge (S.C.)

Gaelic, *adj.* Saeóealač; Saeóilge, the gen. of Saeóilg, is often used as an adj., e.g.—buíðean Saeóilge, a Gaelic class.

Gaelic speaker, *n.*, Saeóilgeoip, Saeóiliceoip (U. and N. C.).

- Galway, *n.* Gaillimh.
 garden, *n.* gearróna.
 get, *v.* (procure) fáid; (become better, windy, worse, etc.), *see* éiríss, bíreac, vonaict and olcar.
 give up, *in phr.* (give up doing a thing, etc.), éiríss ar.
 going on, ar riubál.
 gone, *v. adj.* (departed) imteigte.
 good, *adj.*, maist; deaigh (prefixed to noun).
 good, *in phr.* there is no good, it is no good, ní fuil aon maist, ní fuil éan (aon) cabhair, ní fuil blar maiteara, ní fuil gair.
 got, *v.* fuair; *see* § 181.
 greater, *comp. adj.* níos mó.
 guilty, *adj.*, cionntaé.
- Hand, *n.* láim.
 hang, *v.* crioic.
 happen, *v.* éiríss, tábla, tuit amac.
 harrow, *n.*, cliacht (C.), bhráca (M.).
 harrow, *v.* fuírríss.
 heard, *v.*, évalait, *see* § 170.
 heart, *n.* crioide.
 hedge, *n.* páil.
 help, *n.*, cabhair, consnam.
 help, *v.* (assist) fóirí (ar), caibhiseis (le), cuiríss (le); I cannot help it, ní'l aon neart (leisear or árasach) agam air.
 herb, *n.* luis, lúp.
 hiding, *n.* in hiding, i bhfalaic.
 holiday, *n.* lá raoire.
 honest, *adj.* cneaptera (C. & U.); macánta (M.)
 how far, cá fáid? *see* § 181.
 Hugh, *n.* Aodó.
 hundred, *num. adj.* céad.
 hurrah for him, Tá go deo leir.
 hurry, *n.*, *see* deirí, deitneas, deaitha, cíuadóis and bhróit.
- Imperative, *adj. in phr.* he thinks it imperative, ní fuláim leir.
 improve, *v.*, *see* bíreac and feabhar; feabhrúis.
 in, *adv.* (inwards) i dtéac; (inside) i tríss; prep. i, in or ann.
 indeed, *adv.* So deimín, so deaithéada, so cinné, leoذا (U.)
 inform, *v.* cuim i n-uimail do, cuim i scéill do.
 inquire, *v.* (ask a question of) riarráis de; inquire about, *see* idioms.
 instead of, i n-áit, i leabhar, i n-ionad (all followed by the gen.).
 introduce, *v.* cuim i n-áitne do.
 Jackeen, *n.* (one who despises Ireland and imitates English manners and customs) Seóinín.
 John, *n.* Seosán, Eoin.
 journey, *n.* turas, airdeas.
 judgment, *n.* bhréit, bhréitheamhrap, bhráit: to the womb of judgment, for ever, so bhrúinn an bhráta.
 jump, *v. intr.* léim.
 just, *adj.* cóir; *see* § 130.
 just, *in such phrs.* as I have just done it; *see* § 201.
- Keane, *n.* Cian.
 keep, *v.* coinnis.
 Kearan, *n.* Ciarán.
 Kelly, *n.* Ó Ceallaigh.
 Kerry, *n.* Ciarráidhe.
 Kevin, *n.* Caomhán.
 Kilkenny, *n.* Cill Chainnigh.
 knock, *v. tr.* (at door), buail.
 know, *v. tr.* (be acquainted with, recognise) *see* aitne; (from study or experience) *see* eolap; (from information) *see* riop; (in neg. or interrog.) *see* feadair.
- Lame, *adj.* bacac.

last, *adj.* देर्हेअन्नाच्, देर्हेअन्नाच्; *adv.* at last, फा देर्हेआ॒, फा देर्हो॒; at long last, फा देर्हेआ॒ तिअ॒ छाल्; last week, year, &c., see प्रेआ॒त्माइन्, ब्लिअ॒साम्; he was last, बि रे अ॒ देर्हेआ॒; the last one, अ॒न चेअ॒ देर्हिं॒ or देर्हेअन्नाच्.

last year, *adv.* फ्र. अनुजायो॒.

lately, *adv.* ले जोर्हिं॒, ले देर्हेअन्नाच्, ले देर्हेअन्नाचे॒.

lawyer, *n.* व्लिंगेअन्दो॒यी॒, फेअ॒लि॒जे॒. league, *n.* (an organisation of people), कॉन्प्रियात्; the Gaelic League, कॉन्प्रियात् ना ज्है॒ल्जे॒.

learn, *v.* फो॒ज्लिम्.

let, in imperative—e.g., let him be; see Lessons 44 and 45.

level, in *phr.* level best; see विचाल्.

liar, *n.* ब्हेआ॒दो॒यी॒; you are a liar, तुग॒रे अ॒देर्हेआ॒च्; he is a big liar, तुग॒रे अ॒देर्हिंग॒-देर्हेआ॒च्.

lie, *n.* (falsehood) ब्हेआ॒ज.

lie, *v. intr.* (lie down); see लुइं॒ and § 190.

life, *n.* ब्हेआ॒ता॒, राओ॒जल्; (vital spark) व्हे॒.

like, in *phr.* had like to; see फो॒बायी॒.

likely, *adj.* व्हो॒चा॒; (likely from appearances), कॉरमाइ॒.

Limerick, *n.* लुइम्नेआ॒च.

line of action (best); see ब्हाव and *idioms*.

listen (to), *v.* ए॒प्ट (ले).

live, *n.* (dwell) see कॉम्नाइ॒; (exist) मायी॒.

livelihood, *n.* र्लिंगे॒ मायिआ॒त्ताला॒; र्लिंगे॒ ब्हेआ॒ता॒; see *idioms*.

locked up, फा झ्ले॒र.

London, *n.* लोन्डो॒र.

longer, *comp. adj.* फार्वे॒, फुर्वे॒, ग्रा॒; see § 179.

look, *v.* (gaze), देर्हिं॒, फेआ॒च, भ्रेआ॒त्तुव्हिं॒; he looks (=appears) well, ता॒ कॉरम्लाच्त माति॒ दिः॒, ता॒ कुमा॒ ना मायिआ॒रा अि॒.

love, *n.* ज्हाव्हा॒, फेअ॒च.

luck, *n.* लौ॒क, फांटार, कोनाच्.

MacCarthy, *n.* मैक॒कॉर्टाई॒.

MacDonagh, *n.* मैक॒डोनेक्सा॒.

MacHugh, *n.* मैक॒हूचा॒.

mad drunk, *adj.* फ्र. अ॒पि देर्हिंग॒-मेर्जे॒.

manure, *n.* लैर्हुज्साँ॒, लौलेआ॒.

many, *indef. adj.* मोर्हाण॒, मोर्ह-च्विं॒, लौपि॒, अ॒लान॒, पुिं॒ (M.) (all nouns followed by the gen. पुिं॒ only used in neg. and interrog.); यो॒म्दा॒ (followed by the nom sing.), यि॒ यो॒म्दा॒ फेअ॒, it is many a man: as many as, अ॒न ओ॒प्रेअ॒ अ॒गुर (when followed by a verb).

marriageable, *adj.*; she is marriageable, ता॒ रि॒ अ॒ ज्हेमुत॒ अ॒ पॉर्टा॒; यो॒-पॉर्टा॒.

Mass, *n.* (the Holy Sacrifice), अ॒फ्री॒नैन्न.

match, *n.* (matrimonial) लैम्नाप॒; (for lighting), चिपिं रूलिं॒, लैर्हो॒, लैराय॒.

Mayo, *n.* मूइ॒ज ए॒.

medicine, *n.* लैर्हेअ॒.

Michael, *n.* मैकेआ॒ल.

mile, *n.* मिले॒.

mind, *v.* (heed) बै॒च; I don't mind, नि॒ मिर्वे लिं॒.

mistaken, *v. adj.* see अमु॒दा॒.

moonlight, *n.* रोलर ना ज्है॒लाजे॒.

more, *indef. adj.* तुल्लेआ॒, निओ॒ मो॒ (followed by gen.)

Murphy, *n.* मैक॒मुर्फी॒ अ॒ अ॒ मूर्फी॒.

Murrough, *n.* मूर्फी॒.

Nearer, *comp. adj.* जोर्हे॒, फो॒र्जे॒.

nearly, *adv.* बुनाइ॒; ज्है॒ल ले॒; यो॒ल ले॒; he nearly was, यि॒ बेङ॒ (or फुर्हाच॒) नाच॒ फाइ॒ रे॒, बि॒ रे॒ यो॒ल ले॒ बै॒.

need, *n.*, call; (want) earfáid; there is no need for me, níl aon call agam, ní gádair óom. neighbour, *n.*, comhúra. never, *adv.* (past time) amairín; (present or future time) cónrócé; (future time) go neó, go bhráct, go pleibé; each of these means ever, and must have a negative particle to mean never—e.g., ní bhéireadh ré annro go bhráct airír, he will never be here again. next, *adj.* the next meeting, an chéad ériuinniúsgád eile; the next day, lá an n-a bháraí; next week, year, &c.; see peachtáin, bliaináin.

night, *n.*, oírócé.

nightfall, *n.* tuitíim na hoirócé.

notice, *n.* and *v.* he took no notice of it, leig ré tairis é; he noticed (observed), éisig ré fá deara.

numerous, *adj.* lionmhaí; more numerous, lía (*comp.* of iomhá).

O'Brien, *n.* Ó bhráin.

O'Byrne, *n.* Ó bhróin.

occupation, *n.*; see idioms.

O'Donnell, *n.* Ó Doínnéill.

oftener, *comp. adv.* níor mionca or níor minicíse.

O'Hart, *n.* Ó hAirt.

O'Kelly, *n.* Ó Ceallaigh.

O'Mahony, *n.* Ó Maighistíne (*pron.* Ó matúna).

O'Malley, *n.* Ó Máille.

one, *num. adj.* aon capall amáin, one horse; one of them (persons) duine aca, (things, animals &c.) ceann aca.

only, *in phr.* only for, manra mbéaí, contracted to manra'ó (*pron.* manraí and meirgeái) in S. C.; aict man' beag or aict a beas in N. C.; aict ab é and aict

man' b' é in U.; he has only a little money, níl aict beagán aingír aige.

opposite, *prep.* ar aghair (followed by gen.).

order, *in phr.* in order to, le, éan.

O'Reilly, *n.* Ó Raighealláig.

O'Sullivan, *n.* Ó Súilleabáin.

other, *in phr.* the other day, an lá rá thíreád, an lá céana, an lá eile.

out, *adv.* (motion outwards) amach, (outside) amuig; "out here" (= after a while) amach ánnreó (in this phrase the *out* implies motion of time. Therefore amach, not amuig, is used).

outside, *adv.* amuig (*pron.* amuic in N. C.; amu, with accent on the last syllable, in S. C.; amú, in M.); outside the door, taobh amuig de'n doiríar.

over, *adv.* (motion away from speaker) anonn, fall; (motion towards speaker) anall; (rest beyond) tcall; (rest on this side) i bhrur; (over and back, backwards and forwards) anonn agus anall.

over, *prep.* (across) tár; (above) of cionn.

Parish, *n.* paráipre, paróipre.

particle, *n.* *in phr.* a particle of respect, see cnáipe.

party, *n.* (a company) buíchean, tóipeam, tóiong (an uncomplimentary word); (a social evening) pléaipáca.

past, *adv.* tairt.

pay, *v. ioc* (*ar*, for things bought; *ar*, for services rendered or evil deeds done), tóil (*ar*, for, M.), perhaps, *conj.* b'fértoir (=it was, or would be, possible).

perished, *adj.* (with cold, &c.) píré-ácta (C.), leattha (M.).

- pity, *n.* τημασ; I think it is a pity, I am sorry, ιρ τημασ λιομ.
- plant, *v.* κυψι.
- pleasant, *adj.* αοιδίνη, ταιτ-νεαίμας.
- plough, *n.* σέλάτα.
- plough, *v.* τρεαθ.
- pluck, *v.* (flowers, fruit, &c.) βαῖν.
- point, *in phr.* on the point of (doing anything) αἱ τὸβ, (death) see τὸβ.
- policeman, *n.* πιοτ-μαοἱ; the police, να πιοτ-μαοἱ.
- poor, *adj.* βοέτ, ταιτόβιη, ταιτό (M.).
- potatoe *n.* φιτα (C.), φιάτα (M.), φιέάτα (U.).
- pouring, *v.* (rain) αζ ελαγδαιητ (or ελαγδαιητ) δάιρτισε (S. C.), αζ ελαγδαιησ (M.), αζ ταιτ-λεάε ρεαίταινη; (tea, water, &c.) τζάιρνεαό, δόριταό.
- predicament, *n.*; see εμπαιό-έάρ.
- presence, *n.* λάταιη; in the presence of, i λάταιη (followed by the gen.).
- present, *adj.* (at a place) ρα λάταιη; (time) ρά λάταιη.
- pressed for time, see εμπαόσ.
- pretend, *v.* λειζ αἱ.
- prize, *n.* ουσιη.
- probable *adj.* νόχα; (probable from appearances) εορταίλ.
- proverb, *n.* γεων-φοκαλ.
- put off, *v.* κυψι αἱ κάιηθε, κυψι έυν πιλέιζε.
- Quite, *adv.*; see βαιλεαć.
- Reach, *v.* (arrive at) γροιć, γροιρ (M.), μι᷂; see § 186.
- recover, *v.* he recovered (from illness), τάινις βιρεάε αἱ, γυαιρ ρέ βιρεάε, τάινις ρέ έυιζε φείν.
- refuse, *v.* τιύλτιγ, ταθαιη ειτεαć νο, ob; (finc.) λοιć.
- release, *v.* τζαοιλ αμαć.
- remain, *v.* φαν.
- remember, *v.*; see κυίμιν and κυίμινne.
- rent, *n.* κιορ.
- rest, *v.* rest yourself, τέαν νο τζάιρο (N. C.) or τζिरο (U.); λειζ νο τζάιτ (M. & S. C.).
- rich, *adj.* ταιτόβιη.
- right, *in phr.* all right, τάζο μαιτ.
- rise, *v.* έιμι᷂.
- river, *n.* αᾶα, αᾶαινη.
- room, *n.* γεομπια.
- Rory, *n.* Ρουσιόηι.
- run, *v.* μιτ; run after (metaphorically); see τόιη.
- rush, *v.* he rushed off as hard as he could, βαῖν ρέ αἱ (or θ'ιμτι᷂ ρέ λειρ) i μβάιηη να θράγδαι (N. C.), or 'ρνα φάργδαι(β) (S. C.), or αἱ α μίνε-Σείηε (C.), or 'ρνα γεαλα-βαθται(β) (C.), or 'ρνα φυτα-φατα (U.).
- Said, *v.* τυθαιητ.
- salute, *v.* κυψι φορηάν αἱ, βεανν-αὶς νο; he went in saluting, βεαννιης ρέ ιρτεαć.
- satisfied, *v. adj.* ράρτα; see βεας..
- satisfy, *v.* ράρυι᷂.
- saw, *v.* έονναιс (ταινιс, N. C. & U.).
- say, *v.* αβαιη; to say, νο μιό; saying, αζ μιό; says, τειη, αἱ, αηρ'; αηρα; see § 189.
- school-house, *n.* τεαć τζοile.
- school-master, *n.* μάιζιρτιη τζοile.
- scot-free, see idioms τά λειρ.
- searching for, *v.* αζ ευαρτύξαō, αζ τόραιζεαć, αἱ λοης (all followed by gen.).
- secretary, *n.* μύναιηе, μύναιθе; chief secretary, άριο-μύναιηе.
- seed, *n.* φιοł.
- seem, *v.* in phr. it seems to me, ναι λιοм, ζίται νοм (M.), φειτζαι νοм (C.).

seize, *v.* *beifí ař, gáb.*
 shop-keeper, *n.* *peapí riopá,*
rioparóipí, ceannairíe riopá.
 shove, *v.*; *see bhuíš.*
 shower, *n.* *cioč, múř, (a light shower)* *brijáván, (mizzling) ceobairnacé báiftiše.*
 side, *n.* *taobh.*
 signs, *n.* *in phr. so signs on him, see ríocáit and idioms.*
 silent, *adj.*; *see tórt.*
 sister, *n.* *(by blood) deirbhíúl, (in religion) riúj.*
 sit, *v.*; *see riutó, buail and § 190.*
 sleep, *v.*; *see coirlaó.*
 slice, *n.* *ríallóg.*
 slippery, *adj.* *ríleamain.*
 sluggard, *n.* *leoirre, ríliompe, fallfóij, leirgeoirí.*
 smith, *n.* *gába; (surname) mac gábann.*
 snow, *n.* *rneadáta.*
 snowing, *v.* *ař cunj rneadáta, ař rneadáta.*
 so, *adv.* *(thus), it is so, iř amláidó atá ré; do so, déan amláidó.*
 so, *conj.* *com— ařur, so— as.*
 society, *n.* *(an organisation) cumann; in his society, i n-a čuimheadáta(in), i n-a fočair.*
 sole, *n.* *(of foot or boot) bonn.*
 son-in-law, *n.* *cliamain.*
 soon, *adv.* *go goimh, go luat;*
he soon was, iř geairíj go naiš ré; as soon as, com luat ařur.
 sooner, *comp. adv.* *níor túirge, níor luatíe; no sooner was he there than — ní túirge do bhi ré ann 'ná —.*
 soul, *n.* *anam.*
 speak, *v.* *laethair.*
 spit, *n.* *(for roasting meat) bion;*
(from mouth) ríleos.
 stand, *v.*; *see peap.*
 stark, *in phr.* stark mad, ař deairg-
buile.

start, *v.* *(bounce, spring) píeab;*
(depart) imcise.
 steamer, *n.* *(steam-ship) galtán,*
long gáile.
 step, *in phr.* step out briskly; *see idioms.*
 stir, *v.* *coirpíš; (stir up, stimulate, incite) buortuis, gníor, rípheas.*
 stiver, *n.*; *see daé and idioms.*
 stock, *n.* *(cattle) eallač.*
 stone, *n.* *cloč.*
 such, *see leitíeo.*
 sudden, *adj.* *tobann (C. and U.), obann (M.); suddenly, *adv.* go tobann, go hobann, (with a rush) *de gheit, de píeib, de þar.**
 sure, *adj.* *cinné, deairbhá, deimneac;* *interj.* *dař nádóis, 'ař nádóis.*
 surprise, *n.* and *v.*; *see iongnadó.*
 Talk, *n.* *cainnt.*
 talk, *v.* *cainnt; to make to talk, cainnt a ñaint ar; to make to talk Irish, gaeoileig a ñaint ar.*
 tasty, *adj.* *(well accented) blártá.*
 teach, *v.* *múin, teagairg.*
 terrible, *adj.* *millteac, uaethárač.*
 Thady, *n.* *Taobh.*
 thinking of (doing something); *see bjiac.*
 throat, *n.* *rgóipnač.*
 through, *prep.* *trí, tré or tímí.*
 time, *n.* *am, amhríj, míteio; it is time for me, tá ré i n-am ařam (or dom); it is high time for me, iř míteio dom.*
 tine, *n.* *(spike of harrow) bion.*
 to-morrow, *adv.* *i mbájhač or i mbájheac.*
 to-night, *adv.* *anoct.*
 towards, *prep.* *čun, rá ñeín (both governing gen.); čuig (governs dat.).*
 turn, *v.* *ionpuis, tiompuis, tionntuis.*

Ugly, *adj.* گرান্টা, míoifurí (C. and U.).
 university, *n.* oll-rgoil.
 upright, *adj.* (just) cóir; *see* § 130; (straight up) ٹíneac.
 up to, *in phr.* what he is up to; *see* fuadair.
 usual, *adj.* گنátač, iontual (or iondáin).

Vein, *n.* cuiple.
 very, *adv.* an (or ana), ہیں, rioph (truly); all prefixed to nouns and adjectives and cause asp.; *see* § 149.
 visit, *n.* cuairt.
 visit, *v.* cuairt a ٹاہدارت اپ.

Walk, *v.* riubal.
 wandering, *part.* اپ rán, اپ reacmán.
 want, *n.* earfbaio, earfbaio, ہیر eařbáio, vít, ceal, (necessity) call.
 warm, *v.* گور, teit; warm yourself, ڈےان ڈو گوراٹ.
 was, *v.*; *see* §§ 132, 136, 137.
 way of living, *n.* bealač, rišé ٹeatrač, rišé maipeacatála.
 week, *n.* reacmán.
 welcome, *n.* fáilte; a hearty welcome, rioph-čaom fáilte.
 welcome, *v.* cuipí fáilte pojim; cuipí céad míle fáilte pojim.
 went, *v.* cuairó (pron. fuairó in C. & U.); *see* § 177.
 were, *v.*; *see* §§ 132, 136.
 Westport, *n.* Cačairí na Marit.
 Wexford, *n.* Loč گارفورد.

what, *in phr.* it is what, یہ املاکو.
 when, *conj.* nuairí; (interrogative) cé an uaip, cačain (M.).
 while, *n.* tamall, ٹساتام, ačar; (worth while), *see* riú.
 whiskey, *n.* ہیرجے beatrač.
 white-thorn bush, *n.* ٹسےاس چال.
 why, *interrog. conj.* cao čuige (usually prond. 'tuigé), cé an ráč, گوراٹ an ráč, چیڑاٹ rá, cao rá, cao (ca) 'n-a ٹاہد (M.).
 wild with anger, *see* idioms.
 William, *n.* William, یلیم.
 windy, *adj.* گاؤٹماں; it got windy, ڈیپھس رے چون گاؤٹے or ۱۱-ا گاؤٹ.
 womb, *n.* *in phr.* to the womb of judgment=for ever, گو ہریں ان بھاٹا.
 wonder, *n.* iongrao, iongantao.
 wonder, *v.*; *see* iongnao.
 world, *n.* (the earth) ڈومان, (the living world) ٹاوجال, (the globe) چیڈنے.
 worse off, *see* cao.

Year, *n.* ہلادائیں; last year (during) انھیاں; the past year, ان ہلادائیں ہےو چاٹیو (ٹیمچیس or چاٹھ) ٹاہت (or ٹاہیاں); the next year, ان ہلادائیں ہےو چیڈاں; the next year (referring to past time) ان ہلادائیں ڈاپ گیون; next year (during) ۱۱-ا ٹیلادائیں.

yesterday, *adv.* ٹروے.
 youth, *n.* (period of) ٹیچے; (a young person) ٹیچانہا.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 5, line 9 and 10, instead of "ia <u>o</u> -ra <u>n</u> "		read "ia <u>oroin</u> ."
„ 16 „ 16 „ „ ní "		„ „ níó (or ní)."
„ 17 „ 31, insert "relative"		before "future."
„ 22 „ 17, instead of "Tu <u>g</u> a <u>r</u> . Tu <u>g</u> a <u>m</u> a <u>r</u> "	read "Tu <u>g</u> a <u>r</u> . Tu <u>g</u> a <u>m</u> a <u>r</u> ."	
„ 31 „ 14 „ „ t <u>ai</u> t <u>ni</u> S ré "		„ „ t <u>ai</u> t <u>ni</u> S rí."
„ 36 „ 27 „ „ o <u>ro</u> če "		„ „ o <u>ro</u> če."
„ 37 „ 21 „ „ b <u>ur</u> "		„ „ bu <u>ro</u> ."
„ 37 „ 22 „ „ b <u>ur</u> "		„ „ bu <u>ro</u> as a future."
„ 43 „ 11 „ „ stem "		„ „ first syllable of stem."
„ 62 „ 35 „ „ Á "		„ „ Á."
„ 66 „ 24 „ „ a <u>bj</u> o <u>c</u> a <u>ri</u> o <u>r</u> "		„ „ a <u>bj</u> o <u>c</u> a <u>ri</u> o <u>r</u> ."
„ 67 „ 13 „ „ c <u>on</u> j <u>a</u> "		„ „ c <u>on</u> j <u>a</u> ."
„ 82 „ 30 „ „ LXI "		„ „ XLI."

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